

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1922—VOL. XIV, NO. 261

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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen  
Pages

## WETS FOCUS DRIVE ON OHIO TO DEMONSTRATE TO NATION STRENGTH OF LIQUOR DEMAND

Proposed Beer Amendment On Which Voters Must Act  
in November Held Up as Warning That Repeal of  
Prohibition Amendment Is Ultimate Aim

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 29 (Staff Correspondent)—"If Ohio writes our proposition for 2.75 per cent alcohol into its State Constitution this fall, you mark it will mean the first great break in national prohibition as it is."

Ohio, as Major Frederick W. Marcolin, secretary of the Ohio division of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, otherwise put it, is the picked national battleground of the wets. Its November vote on a proposed amendment to the State Constitution, obtained by an initiative petition with 240,000 signatures, is a national attack on prohibition, he told a representative of the Christian Science Monitor. He added:

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, with headquarters in Washington, could have put over state-wide votes this November in New York, New Jersey or Maryland, and won them easily, but it passed them by and picked out Ohio because it is a typical state. It is 51 per cent rural and 49 per cent urban. It is the home of the Anti-Saloon League and of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. We figure that what Ohio says about prohibition in November will carry great significance throughout the Nation.

Campaign Plans Being Laid  
Today, brings the fashioning of plans for the Ohio wet campaign. Capt. William H. Stayton, the leader of the National Association, is expected to arrive any minute from Washington, and a meeting of the officials of the Ohio division has been called for conference with him.

A state speaking campaign, with mass meetings in the larger cities, will be mapped out with Captain Stayton, and he is expected to furnish details about the major speakers, most of whom, it is now thought, will be nationally prominent persons from without the State.

Plans for financing the Ohio election drive are also to be taken up. The cost of obtaining the initiative petition, amounting to \$15,520, was borne by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, Major Marcolin stated. He said the Ohio division hoped to raise all the money needed for the state campaign. "But we have been assured of all the support the National Association can give us if required," he said.

Meantime, the Ohio division is running on returns from the \$1 membership and from individual contributions from business men, according to its chief. He reported a state membership of 15,000, but observed that the chief benefit of the paid membership was that it interested the contributor in the wet cause.

The expense of advertising, postage and forwarding of literature ate up so much of the \$1, he remarked, that as a source of financial support this was not substantial. Members are, however, to be circulated for contributions and the 240,000 signers of the petition are to be invited to join the association.

Engineered by National Chief  
In this strategic choice of Ohio by the greatest wet organization in the country, the Ohio wet organization differs somewhat, for instance, from that in Illinois and Wisconsin, where local wet sentiment crystallized and took shape under forms offered by the national wet association. In Illinois the movement was so independent that it incorporated under another name, that of the National Association Opposed to Prohibition, rather than the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. In Ohio the impetus has, however, come more from outside, Captain Stayton, the Baltimore wet chieftain, himself selecting Major Marcolin, then secretary of the Cleveland police and fire de-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

## INDEX OF THE NEWS

SEPTEMBER 29, 1922

### General

Women Keep Beer Off New York Platform..... 1  
Kemalists to March No Further..... 2  
Britain Ready to Fight..... 2  
American Crops Must Feed Europe..... 2  
Japan Announces Siberian Evacuation..... 2  
Swiss Elections Pending..... 3  
Tariff Commission's Duties Increased..... 3  
Raisins Surrender to Spain..... 3  
College Exclusion Policy Deplored..... 3  
Sailor Heads G. A. R. for First Time..... 4  
Japan Planned for Changchun Failure..... 4  
Eighth Annual Dahlia Show in New York..... 4  
Aviator Forecasts a "Dirigible Age"..... 4  
Court Must Admit Christian Science Evidence..... 5  
Teachers Question Ohio Candidates..... 5  
League Will Train Women in Politics..... 5  
London Garden Guild..... 11  
Bengal Governor's Reassuring Word..... 12  
Uster Concerned for South Ireland..... 12  
Jugoslav Interest in Russia..... 14  
Traction Fleet See Solution of Problems..... 14

### Finance

Middle Classes of Austria Affected Most by Exchange Decline..... 7  
John McHugh—Portrait..... 7  
United States Commerce With Norway?..... 7  
Substantial Recovery in Security Prices..... 8  
Stock Market Quotations..... 8  
Boston Men Go to Investment Bankers' Meeting..... 9  
Middle West Shortage of Coal Unlikely..... 9  
Roadways of Mexico Need Management..... 9

### Sports

U. S. Women's Golf Semi-Finals..... 10  
Western Conference Football Captain..... 10  
Iowa State Football Outlook..... 10  
Eastern College Football Tomorrow..... 10  
Marines Win National Title..... 11

### Features

The Page of the Seven Arts..... 6  
Letters to the Editor..... 11  
The Greenwood Tree..... 12  
White Man's Tricks in Canadian North-west..... 12  
Educational News..... 12  
The Home Forum..... 17  
Seeking a Remedy..... 17  
Editorials..... 18

## WOMEN KEEP BEER OUT OF PLATFORM

New York Republicans Heed  
Demands Presented at Albany Convention

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 29 (Special)—The voice of New York womanhood was heeded by the Republican state convention here yesterday. Despite energetic efforts to insert a "beer and light wines" plank in the platform the committee on resolutions omitted it when the document was submitted to the convention.

In addition the platform approved the extension of women's right to participate equally with men on all political committees, as provided by the New York Legislature. Ultimately the State committee will be constructed so that there will be one woman and one man representing each Senate district, of which there are 51. Now the membership consists of one from each assembly district, of which there are 150.

There is no reference to prohibition or law enforcement, however, in the platform, contrary to a recent report that a law enforcement plank would be inserted. With a few minor exceptions, the platform is similar to the one adopted at Saratoga two years ago.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 29—Gov. Nathan L. Miller accepted last night the Republican nomination for Governor to succeed himself, and declared that he was "ready to go on with the campaign." The declaration was made to a crowd of admirers who had marched to the executive mansion with two bands to serenade the nominee and to "wish him luck."

The platform adopted endorsed "the administrative efficiency and sweeping economies" of the administrations of both President Harding and Governor Miller; pledged support to home rule for municipalities and sponsored equal rights for women.

The complete ticket nominated was: For Governor—Nathan L. Miller, of Syracuse.

For Lieutenant-Governor—Col. Wm. J. Donovan, of Buffalo.

For Comptroller—W. J. Maier, of Seneca Falls.

For Attorney-General—Erskine C. Rogers, of Hudson Falls.

For Secretary of State—Samuel J. Joseph, of the Bronx.

For State Treasurer—N. Monroe Marshall, of Malone.

For State Engineer and Surveyor—Charles L. Cadle, of Rochester.

## New York Democrats Adopt

### Volstead Modification Plank

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 29—The Democratic state convention in session here today adopted the following plank in its platform:

"Recognizing that the interpretation of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution expressed in the Volstead Act has resulted in widespread contempt and violation of the law, in illegal traffic in liquors and in official corruption, we insist upon Congress enacting such modification of the Volstead Act as shall legalize, subject to the approval of the State of New York, the use of beer and light wines under such careful restrictions as were imposed by the law passed in New York in 1920."

## NEW LORD MAYOR ELECTED

LONDON, Sept. 29—Alderman Edward Cecil Moore was today elected Lord Mayor of London. He is a chartered accountant by profession and is the first member in that field to become Lord Mayor.

## AMERICAN CROP MUST FEED EUROPE, SAYS HERBERT HOOVER

Demand for Grain Shipments Will Soon Set in From  
Abroad—Supply Is Adequate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—European countries will soon draw heavily upon the American markets for foodstuffs, according to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. He said that the general shortages in European crops has been so marked this year that overseas countries must look to the United States for supplies.

The United States has had unusually large crops and, though the grain markets are lower today, this condition is expected to be corrected when Europe comes into the market. Mr. Hoover said that foreign nations were holding out until the last moment before coming over here, but as soon as their meager stock of foodstuffs diminished they would be here.



Left, Muhammad VI, Who Is Reported to Have Abdicated the Throne of Turkey, and Right, Abdol Medjid Efendi, Who Is Said to Have Succeeded Him as Sultan

## JAPAN ANNOUNCES ARMY WITHDRAWAL

Official Statement of Siberian  
Evacuation Made by Tokyo—  
Charges Regarding Arms

TOKYO, Sept. 29 (By The Associated Press)—The Japanese evacuation of the Siberian mainland opposite the Island of Sakhalin has been completed and the civil administration of that territory has been withdrawn, it was announced officially here today.

Revelations of alleged intrigues involving the disposal of Japanese arms abandoned in the evacuation of Siberia are continued by the newspaper Kokumin Shinbun. It now charges that Japanese militarists have completed plans to establish a buffer state in conjunction with the purported anti-Soviet liaison between General Dietrichs, the Vladivostok leader, and General Chang Tso-lin, the "uncrowned king" of Manchuria. Organization of a financial syndicate to assist both partners also is recited.

The Kokumin further accuses the Japanese general staff of having sent eight additional attaches ostensibly to the Chinese armies in the Kwangtung Province of China, but in reality to aid General Chang.

A spokesman of Japan's war office is quoted by the paper as denying any plan to establish a buffer state, but admitting the disappearance of part of the Siberian arms and ammunition. The destination of these military stores is represented to be under investigation by the foreign office.

These supposed military activities are contrary to Japan's policy toward China and are calculated to cause a serious clash between the military and civilian elements of the Japanese Government. Those well informed believe it will settle once and for all the question of "dual diplomacy."

## ITALIAN AMBASSADOR MAY LEAVE AMERICA

By Special Cable

ROME, Sept. 29—The resignation of Rolandi Ricci, the Italian Ambassador at Washington, is believed to be imminent. Signor Avezzana, the former Ambassador, who eminently distinguished himself at the Genoa and the Hague conferences, is quoted as the probable successor.

## GENERAL ELECTRIC BONUS

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 29—Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, announced today that a bonus of 5 per cent in cash or in securities redeemable in cash, will be paid on Jan. 1 or July 1 of each year to each employee receiving compensation of \$4000 or less annually who has completed five years or more of continuous service.

## BRITAIN READY TO FIGHT TO MAINTAIN PARIS DECISIONS

Seriousness of Situation Makes London Slow to Resent  
Turkish Advance Into Neutral Zone

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 29—The almost continuous session of the British Cabinet yesterday is a measure of the increasing gravity of the Near Eastern crisis. The discussions were principally concerned with the military situation, for, apart from the influence exerted by the Greek revolution, the political position remains practically unaltered.

As anticipated in this correspondence, Mustapha Kemal has referred the allied note to the Angora Assembly, with whom the acceptance of the implied modification of the terms of the national pact necessarily rests, and he has sent thence Yussuf Kemal, his Foreign Minister. Much will depend upon the manner in which Yussuf Kemal presents the case. This young Nationalist by no means resembles the typical Ottoman. His down sharply to a pointed chin, and he speaks in slow, detached phrase with a thin, high-pitched voice. He despises weakness and he is a partisan of an entente with Moscow.

## France View Unknown

Diplomatic circles, however, attach considerable importance to the effect of Franklin Bouillon's interview with Mustapha Kemal, but much necessarily depends upon the nature of the message he conveys from Raymond Poincaré. Here in London it is not known how far France is prepared to go, for whether or not she will stand by Britain in case of a clash of arms is a cleverly guarded secret the answer to which, as far as can be ascertained, has not yet been communicated to the London Government.

The Cabinet yesterday celebrated upon the possible military consequences of the ambiguous attitude of the Kemalists toward the neutral zone. The outstanding features of the correspondence exchanged between General Harington and Mustapha Kemal were on the one hand an indication of the patience of the British authorities and their desire to avoid incidents, and on the other hand, of Mustapha Kemal's assumed ignorance of the neutral zone. This has been so incessantly talked about during the past fortnight that if the nationalist leader really had any doubts on the matter he might have easily informed himself.

## Turkish Scheme Apparent

It is not difficult to see through his scheme however. Obviously he is attempting to carry out his own plan to occupy the neutral zone, while avoiding an immediate conflict with Great Britain. Hence his resort to the policy of "peaceful penetration" and the curious spectacle of Nationalist soldiers advancing toward the British outposts with reversed arms and outstretched hands.

The British Government wish is at all costs to avoid any action which might precipitate hostilities, but the question is how far this Oriental maneuver can be allowed to go on. At what point in the defense of his prestige and policy must the lion forcibly object to his tail being twisted?

In addition, Downing Street is wrestling with possible untoward developments. No one knows whether the Kemalists will give a sufficiently satisfactory answer to the allied conference invitation or will attach impossible conditions to such acceptance, or will put this issue to the sword. A middle course is most probable. Meantime Britain must get ready for all eventualities.

## Britain "Up Against It"

An important member of one of the continental embassies yesterday informed the correspondent that he envied Britain the ability to strike out alone on a definite policy regard-

less of the opinion of other powers. That is precisely what Britain has done. Under the circumstances she could do nothing else, and it is worth knowing that the popular opposition to the official attitude has considerably diminished.

Britain is right up against it. She only rules Muhammadan peoples because they both fear her might and respect her justice, and a capitulation in Turkey today would entail a capitulation in India, Egypt, Mesopotamia and elsewhere, in the comparatively near future.

Whatever France does, England intends to stand by the Paris decisions, whether defied by Greece on one hand or Angora on the other. No step will be left untaken to achieve this object by peaceful methods, but if the achievement of this purpose means war—there will be war.

That sums up the position in the proverbial nutshell. Hence the patience exhibited toward the Turkish intrusion into the neutral zone, and the efforts to escape firing the first shot. Hence again, the repeated warnings to Mustapha Kemal, and the continued dispatch of reinforcements to the Dardanelles. The attitude of Downing Street this morning is grave but resolute, and through it all there seems to run the hopeful confidence that it will be spared the worst.

## ITALY TO PAY AUSTRIA HALF BILLION LIRE

By Special Cable

ROME, Sept. 29—The Cabinet has discussed at length the payment of 500,000,000 lire, which is Italy's share in aiding Austria's reconstruction, according to the deliberations of the League of Nations.

Owing to her unfavorable financial condition, Italy's grant is maintained to be excessive; however, after a heated debate, the Cabinet decided not to delay the payment, as it is recognized that Italy, besides being the most important among Austria's successor states is also greatly interested in Austria's speedy economic reconstruction.

## CEMENT FIRM RAISES WAGES

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 29 (Special)—The Edison Portland Cement Company here has just put into effect a wage increase of 5 cents an hour for 600 mill employees.

## AUSTRIA'S FUTURE ASSURED BY LEAGUE OF NATIONS' ACT

Economic Reconstruction Outlined, Including Loan of  
625,000,000 Kronen Underwritten by Great Powers

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Sept. 29—The League of Nations will sponsor Austria's economic reconstruction, backed by a treaty signed by the Great Powers, guaranteeing the complete sovereignty and political independence of Austria. The terms of the treaty will be laid before the third assembly tomorrow for the concurrence of all the Powers, according to information given by Dr. Edward Benes, Premier of Czechoslovakia, to the Christian Science Monitor representative.

Precedent upon the treaty the British, French, Italian and Czechoslovakian governments have agreed to underwrite a 625,000,000 kronen Austrian loan, taking 20 per cent each. The remaining 20 per cent will be subscribed within the next two days by other powers, including Switzerland and Belgium.

Austria's finances will be directed by a high commissioner to be appointed by the League and assisted by a commission consisting of representatives of the guaranteeing Powers. Dr. Benes considers the rehabilitation of Austria assured, and says the greatest page in the League's history has been written. He added that the long-looked for check in the financial dismemberment of Central Europe has come. He expressed the hope that the United States will acknowledge the League's value.

## League's Financial Condition

GENEVA, Sept. 29 (By The Associated Press)—The report of the finance committee, presented to the Assembly of the League of Nations today, draws attention to "the precarious financial situation of the League."

Five million gold francs are still due from members for 1921, and only half the assessments for this year have been paid. The secretariat was asked to press the members to pay. Some of the delinquents, including Central American countries, contest the fairness of the assessments.

## TURKS NOT TO MARCH FURTHER INTO ZONES OCCUPIED BY ALLIES

Mustapha Kemal Pasha Replies to General Harington's Message, Declaring Advance Will  
Cease, as He Desires No Incident to Occur

## GREECE FORMING NEW CABINET HEADED BY ALEXANDER ZAIMIS

Crown Prince George Takes Oath as King of the Hellenes  
and Executive Committee Acts Until New Government Takes Charge of Affairs

Superficial signs of war are looming up on the Near Eastern horizon. Soldiers are strengthening the British lines around the Chanak region. Both naval and military detachments are hurrying to the scene of operations. The Turks are firmly planting themselves in the zone reserved by the Allies. Ministerial councils succeed each other with marked haste in London and the closest touch is being maintained with General Harington's efforts to stave off a clash with the reckless Kemal troops. Turkish aggression in defiance of all warning is arousing the gravest misgivings. But inwardly signs point the other way. Peace is desired above all by Great Britain; her allies are tired of war; the Angora bolt is well-nigh spent with the defeat of Greece, the recovery of Anatolia and the assurance of a return of Thrace. The Hellenic kingdom is crumbling and a republic may hold sway; political pressure is reported to have unseated Muhammad VI of Turkey and put his cousin on the throne, heralding a new regime in internal Ottoman affairs. To one issue then is the turmoil and strife reduced: Shall the British determination prevail to maintain liberty of the Straits in peace? Or shall the aggravating tactics of the Turks be allowed to precipitate hostilities anew? The firing of a shot might start a conflagration. Close observers of European affairs hope saner counsels will prevail.

LONDON, Sept. 29 (By The Associated Press)—The British Government has sent a practical ultimatum to Mustapha Kemal Pasha, stating that his troops must leave the Chanak zone.

A number of American destroyers in European waters have been ordered to proceed to the Near East to augment the present American fleet, consisting of eight destroyers, two submarine chasers and the yacht Scorpion, all operating in the Eastern Mediterranean waters and the Black Sea. It was authoritatively learned today.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 29 (By the Associated Press)—Mustapha Kemal Pasha, replying to General Harington's telegram of Wednesday, has sent a message declaring his troops will not advance further. He says he desires that no incident should occur, and that he will see General Harington as soon as possible.

The British have asked the Greek and Armenian patriarchs to issue circulars urging respect for law and order. The British police officials are exercising extreme vigilance to prevent an armed insurrection in Istanbul, the Turkish quarter of the city. The anxiety among the Christian population has greatly lessened owing to the prospect that the Kemalists may listen to the counsels of peace.

The situation at Chanak, where the British and Turkish troops are almost elbowing each other, was unchanged today. The meeting between General Harington and Mustapha Kemal is expected to occur tonight, and it is believed here it will result in the withdrawal of the Kemal cavalry from the Chanak neutral zone.

General Harington will point out the necessity of the discontinuance of the Turkish movements there, which are considered equivalent to the reconnoitering of the British position.

ATHENS, Sept. 29—(By The Associated Press)—The Greek Army in Thrace and the army corps in the Epirus have definitely joined the revolution.

General elections probably will be proclaimed next week.

This morning's newspapers declare the revolutionary committee has informed former King Constantine that he must arrange for his departure as soon as possible.

After an all-night session the revolutionary committee decided to submit to King George the names of a Cabinet with Alexander Zaimis as Premier and Mr. Politis as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Politis held a foreign portfolio under Mr. Venizelos.

As Minister of War the committee selected General Charalambis, and as Minister of the Navy Admiral Papatheodorou. Both these officers were removed from the active list by recent governments. Others named for Cabinet places were Alexander Diomedes, active leader of the Venizelist Party, and Mr. Dondolias, Mr. Calligas and Mr. Canellofukis, former High Commissioner at Constantinople.

The Crown Prince has taken the oath as King of Greece, pending the formation of a new Ministry, is being governed by 12 officers representing the army and navy. An executive committee, a triumvirate composed of Colonels Gonatas and Plastiras for the army and Captain Phokas for the navy, is in actual direction of the new régime. Athens continues quiet, perfect order being maintained everywhere.

## King Not Imprisoned

Former King Constantine is not imprisoned, as had been reported in some quarters, but the revolutionary committee has not yet decided what shall be done with him.

The new King has assumed the title George II. George I, his grandfather, a prince of the royal house of Denmark, was born in Copenhagen in 1845 and was assassinated at Salonika in 1913.

Dawn today found the troops of the revolution bivouacked on the grounds of the Royal Palace and a few hours later the revolutionary committee disembarked from the battleship Lemnos (formerly the U. S. S. Idaho) at Phaleron and marched into Athens.



triumphantly at the head of a section of the army.

Extraordinary scenes marked the arrival of the committee. Colonel Konstantinos and Colonel Plastiras, the leaders, had difficulty in advancing through the dense crowds filling the streets. Flowers were tossed before them and garlands forcibly placed around their necks amid wild cheers from the multitude. The troops were given the same reception.

A telegram was sent to Mr. Venizelos in France, expressing gratitude for his service to the country and asking him to defend anew the interests of Greece with the great nations of Europe and to represent Greece at the forthcoming peace conference. The former Premier's friends declare the backbone of the revolution was the sympathy for Mr. Venizelos, but say he will not return to Greece until recalled by the elections. Athenians today moved freely through the streets, seeming to feel that the danger of warfare and bloodshed had been averted. Meanwhile the vast extent of the revolution became known. Constantine himself was the first to see the utility of resistance. Following the political prisoners in Athens, including the Republicans, were immediately released, and the Republicans organized anti-monarchist meetings at which they harangued the street crowds.

During the enthusiastic scenes occasional shots were fired, but these were generally fired in the air. The revolutionary committee for the maintenance of order and pledging the security of all citizens without distinction.

#### Liberals Released

The imprisoned Democratic Liberals have been released, as well as others who were charged with treason in connection with an alleged conspiracy.

Late yesterday afternoon the leaders of the counter-revolutionary movement announced the abandonment of their opposition to the revolution. Their Ministry of War issued the following communiqué:

"By mandate of the people of Athens, Piræus, and environs, I wished to place myself at their head and engage in a struggle to save the throne of King Constantine. As a result of the earnest opposition of the King, who opposes all bloodshed, I renounce all resistance and beseech the people to conform also to the desire of our beloved King.

(Signed) "General Frangos."

#### Allies May Meet Soon to Consider Crisis in Orient

PARIS, Sept. 25.—(By The Associated Press)—The necessity of a hastily summoned meeting of the allied ministers in Paris to consider the serious developments in the Near East was foreseen in official circles today, following reports from Chanak that the British and the Turks were nearer a clash than at any previous time.

The determination of the new Greek Government to defend western Thrace is also a critical factor in the situation, and steps for its execution would require allied consultation on what measures the powers would be called upon to take.

Allied observers believe that the moment the Greek defense of Thrace becomes apparent the Turkish Nationalists will be certain to try to cross the Straits. A move by the Kemalists toward the Straits, however, would be opposed by the British troops and fleet. There is the greatest uneasiness in official quarters over the ever-increasing Turkish forces within the neutral zone of Chanak.

An uprising in Constantinople is expected if the Greeks give concrete evidence that they will offer resistance in Thrace.

The French, as well as the British, are eagerly awaiting word from Franklin Bouillon, the French envoy to Kemal Pasha, who had his first interview with Kemal last night.

An Athens dispatch to the Havas Agency says political circles in the Greek capital are of the opinion that King George's reign will not be long, and that a republic will be established.

Mr. Venizelos returned to Paris from Deauville and conferred with friends and political associates. They considered whether Mr. Venizelos will reply to the Athens revolutionary committee's invitation to represent Greece at the Peace Conference and in the allied capitals.

"What was in Greece is a republic like you have in America," said General Paraskevopoulos, Greek commander-in-chief under the Venizelos régime, interviewed here by a representative of the Paris edition of the New York Herald.

"The people of Greece will never be satisfied to be governed by foreigners," he said. As to the new King, George, the general would not speculate on the possible effect of his accession to the throne, but he said: "As I knew Prince George, he was very much like his father in sympathies."

#### Greek-Owned Vessels Take Off 20,000 Refugees

SMYRNA, Sept. 29 (By The Associated Press)—Ten Greek-owned vessels steamed into the harbor last night under the protection of the American flag and took off 20,000 refugees and victims of the fire. The American naval forces, under Rear Admiral Bristol, are striving valiantly to save the remainder, who number not less than 40,000.

Admiral Bristol hopes to obtain an extension of the time limit for the evacuation of the last of the outcasts

#### THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Salem Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25. Single copies, 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents).

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

#### Greeks Solicit Aid of Mr. Venizelos

By The Associated Press  
PARIS, Sept. 29  
ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS, one-time Premier of Greece, received the following telegram today:

"The revolutionary committee expresses its entire confidence in you in charging you with the defense of the national cause and solicits your immediate co-operation."

beyond Sept. 30, the date fixed by the Turkish authorities.

Oscar S. Heizer of Corning, Ia., the American consul at Constantinople, has arrived here on the destroyer Macleish to administer the congressional fund of \$200,000 for the relief of naturalized Americans here and in other sections. After making a survey of the needs, Mr. Heizer will establish headquarters at Athens, from which he will direct the work.

Wireless messages to American destroyers report that the situation of the refugees at Rodosto, Mytilene, Chios and along the shores of the Sea of Marmora is assuming appalling proportions, demanding the attention of the allied nations. There are 100,000 in the scattered villages along Marmara, 60,000 at Mytilene and 110,000 at Rodosto and near-by towns, and many refugees from the interior are expected soon to be staggering into Smyrna.

The United States has taken an active lead in this work of mercy: its naval officers and sailors, as well as its citizens, are engaged in all these areas ameliorating the deplorable plight of the evicted Christians.

A submarine chaser, 96 in proceeding from Constantinople to Rodosto with 5000 loaves of bread.

The Greek Government is conveying refugees into the interior.

#### People Hail Revolution, Greek Legation Declares

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Greek Legation here has received information that the revolutionary movement in Greece is essentially a nationalist movement and is welcomed by all the people as such. The result will be the uniting of the Hellenes to proceed with common zeal for the salvation of their country. It is asserted that "Everyone, without exception, forgetting political grudges and passions and manifesting no disposition to reaction, has ranged himself on the side of the national revolution." The provisional government is assumed by a committee of 12 officers who were at the head of the revolutionary party until the formation of a definite civil government.

#### Course of Events

"The events which preceded this result are as follows: After the retreat of the Greek Army in Asia Minor, all the officers, the people and the Army became convinced that the dismissal of King Constantine from the throne of the Kingdom of Greece was necessary in view of the fact that his presence constituted an obstacle to the national interest, as well as to the internal welfare, it being understood that the King did not enjoy the confidence of the powers of the Entente, the allies of Greece. All the officers of the Greek Army who landed on the islands of Mytilene and Chios, with unanimous impulse decided to proclaim a revolutionary movement and impose the dethroning of Constantine.

"The order was addressed to the fleet to station itself on the side of the revolutionists as well as to the armies in Thrace and Macedonia, which replied in 48 hours, accepting with enthusiasm. The rapidity with which the units of the fleet of Greece and the other parts of the army were ranged with the revolutionary movement, shows that the movement was unanimously adopted and the ideas had ripened already with the Greek people and the Greek army.

#### Abdication Demanded

"Immediately after 20,000 soldiers embarked on transports and accompanied by the war fleet arrived in the port of Lavron. On Tuesday a wireless ultimatum was sent to the Government demanding the abdication of the King in favor of Crown Prince George. The dissolution of the National Assembly, new elections under a government composed of persons inspiring confidence in the Hellenic people and the Entente powers and the handling and defense of Greek interests in Europe to Mr. Venizelos.

#### Athens Is Enthusiastic Over Its Revolution

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Sept. 29.—Athens is enthusiastic over its revolution. It is felt that the gap which was separating Venizelists from Royalists has been filled. Absolute order and safety has been established, and a new cabinet is expected to be formed soon, composed of the best elements of all Greek political parties. Foreign diplomatic circles are declared to be pleased over the overthrow and the completeness of the success of the revolution.

Detachments of the disaffected army entered the city on Wednesday night without resistance. The government, military and police posts were occupied by revolutionaries and the positions were organized before the entrance of the main force.

A bitter counter-revolutionary struggle was threatened but was checked by the intervention of the King, as well as of General Papadoulas. The executive committee of the revolutionaries has published a proclamation assuring impartiality to all, and promising that order and justice shall be preserved at all costs. Partisan demonstrations are forbidden. The executive committee has called to Eleutherios Venizelos expressing confidence in him and asking his co-op-

eration in establishing better relations with foreign countries.

Yesterday the main army of the revolutionaries entered the city and paraded under the uncontrolled enthusiasm of the people. All the principal cities and the whole of the army and navy have pledged themselves to support the new movement.

#### Italians Apprehensive of Greek Determination

By Special Cable

ROME, Sept. 29.—The abdication of King Constantine, though expected, caused a considerable impression at Rome in diplomatic and political circles. Anxiety is felt lest the Greeks' desire to defend Thrace to the utmost should cause endless complications in the Balkans. It is hoped that the Allies will not change their attitude which was fixed in the joint note sent lately to Mustafa Kemal. Mr. Metaxas, the Greek Minister at Rome, has stated that all Greece is determined not to surrender Thrace.

#### Turkish Refugees Arrive at the Bulgarian Frontier

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 29.—Turkish refugees numbering 240 from the village of Sezara, in Thrace, arrived at the Bulgarian frontier yesterday, declaring they had been forced to flee to escape Greek terrorism. The Greeks, they said, surrounded the village, burned their homes and killed a part of the population.

The Bulgarian authorities urged them to return home, but the Turks said the Greeks had decided to exterminate the Turks in Thrace. Bulgarians and Turks near Dedagatch, on the Egean Sea, have been arrested by the Greeks, according to reliable information received here.

#### Officials Turn Over Offices

CANEA, Crete, Sept. 29.—The officials here of the Constantine régime have turned over their offices to revolutionaries who formed a provisional government of three Venizelists.

#### Destroyers Preparing to Sail

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 29.—The 12 destroyers ordered with the supply ship Bridge to proceed to Constantinople probably will complete loading by tonight. It was said today by officers at the Hampton Roads naval base where the vessels are being prepared for the trip. All the facilities at the base were called into play to outfit the boats.

#### Soviet Envoy Issues Denial

LONDON, Sept. 29.—British rumors that reorganization of the Red Army in south Russia means Russian military aid for the Turks are groundless, declares Alex. Rothstein, representative of Moscow in London.

"Russia has not taken any military steps in the Near East," he says. "So long as Russia is invited to the Near East peace conference, and there is no interference with Russian trade, we do not think Constantinople worth the blood of a single Russian soldier. Russia is not preparing to help Turkey."

#### Italy Warns Powers

ROME, Sept. 29.—Italy today formally requested the allied powers to prevent Greek revolutionaries from attempting to hold Thrace against Turkish occupation. Italy feels that if the Greeks try to keep out the Turks, the Balkans will be menaced with a new war.

Advices from Athens quoted members of the Greek revolutionary committee as saying the Turkish front is being strengthened and they were in duty bound to defend Thrace.

#### Turks to Give Kemal Sword

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 29.—The Turkish population of the city is raising a fund to purchase a sword, to be made of gold and set with rubies, for Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

#### CANON DEPICTS BRITISH CARES

Canadian Ecclesiastic Impressed by John Bull's Power

TORONTO, Sept. 26.—"England has all the cares of the world," stated Rev. Canon H. J. Cody to the members of the Canadian Club yesterday. "She has the cares of Ireland, of the continent of Europe, of her Dominions, of Palestine, India, and Mesopotamia, and now she has the troubles of the Near East. In spite of all this she still carries on. What impresses the visitor most is the astonishing courage with which the people bear the burdens and face the future. They are preparing to pay the war debt, with no thought of it being repaid. In the Near East crisis 'John Bull' seeks to champion the cause of human civilization, and if he cannot do all that he wishes to do, it is not his fault, but the fault of allies who will not stand by him. He thought that once the Turk had been expelled from Europe he should be kept out, but if that cannot be secured, then John Bull is prepared to go to the very limit in maintaining the neutrality of the Straits."

Speaking further of his recent trip to Europe, Canon Cody stated that he traveled over with William Howard Taft, whom he described as one of the greatest international factors in the world today, and a man who was doing more than anyone else to promote a better understanding between Great Britain and the United States. Anglo-American relations bulked largely in England this summer. There was no need to demonstrate the necessity of good relations between the two great English-speaking races; it was axiomatic and especially useful at this time, when the nerves of the world were so shattered, he concluded.

#### SOCIETY PLANS \$1,000,000 HOME

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—A 10-story building, to cost \$1,000,000, is planned by the Society for the Advancement of Judaism at 41 West Eighty-Sixth Street.

#### BRITISH CABINET AGAIN IN SESSION

Ministers to Continue in Conference Throughout Day Considering Near East Problem

LONDON, Sept. 29.—(By The Associated Press)—The possibilities presented by the Greek revolution continue to dominate the Near East situation today, particularly as regards the action the Greek Army may take in Thrace, with the British Cabinet sitting almost continuously.

The Cabinet is said to be occupied with details involving preparations for a long military campaign, irrespective of matters of general policy. One fact outstanding is that the British Cabinet is going ahead on the assumption that it should be ready in case an important war should come in the Near East.

A second fact is that the British public is apparently coming to take the attitude that if war is necessary the Government will be backed up. It is considered in some political quarters here that Russia will use whatever influence it may have with the Kemalists to precipitate a general war, as the Moscow régime, it is argued, thrives on trouble, and that it is, therefore, concentrating divisions in the Caucasus ready for Kemal if he should accept them.

#### Issue of War or Peace

The issue of war or peace still hung by a thread this morning, and there was no relief from the tension existing yesterday. Violation of the neutral zone by the Turkish continues. Turkish soldiers are approaching to within a few feet of the British outposts and reconnoitering the whole of the defensive positions. General Harington's orders have not been changed.

"That the situation in the Near East is as bad as it can be, short of actual war, is the consensus of opinion among the editorial writers of the morning newspapers."

"All outward signs indicate that, as is known to the Government, it is graver than the general public yet realizes," says The Times.

Deep anxiety is manifest everywhere, and in some quarters there is an insistent demand that Parliament be summoned without delay in order to elicit a full statement from the Government and give the opportunity for indorsement or rejection of its policy. The main danger is still regarded as centering in the Chanak zone on the southern shore of the Dardanelles, into which Turkish Nationalist troops continue to move freely in defiance of the British decree.

#### Military Position Difficult

"Cavalry detachments in bands of 100 or 200 continue to filter in," says The Morning Post's Constantinople correspondent. "They ride under a white flag or with rifles reversed whenever they are near our troops. They show no aggression, but make the British situation militarily most difficult, and their movements naturally furnish an excellent method of reconnoitering."

There were rumors overnight that the Allies would possibly evacuate Constantinople, thus allowing the Kemalists through to Thrace while the allied headquarters would be established in Gallipoli, where they could co-operate with the British forces in Chanak in keeping the Straits open.

There were rumors overnight that the possibility is discussed in some section of the press. There is said to have been a rapid concentration of Turkish troops and guns in the Ismid area east of Constantinople, yesterday. Some anxiety is also expressed lest the Kemalists sympathizers in Constantinople start an uprising within the capital.

Apparently authentic reports from Constantinople indicate that Sultan Muhammad VI has abdicated in favor of the heir-apparent, Prince Abdul Medjid Effendi, his cousin. It is assumed that this was under pressure from Mustafa Kemal, who recently by the Society for the Advancement of Judaism, and who is quoted as delivering diatribes against the Sultan.

#### Preparations Proceed

Some of the morning papers report that the British Government is steadily increasing its preparations for war. The Daily Express says several thousand military motor trucks have been ordered and that two of the Government's largest ammunition and arms factories, which have been almost idle since the war, have been put upon full time. The movement of warships and troops to the Levant continues, the latest being the departure from Aldershot of two mountain batteries.

The British policy that the Turks be not allowed to cross the Straits before the question is adjusted by a peace conference is said to be based on the allied note sent from Paris to Mustafa Kemal inviting him to such a conference. The opinion is expressed that Kemal is trying to provoke the British to fire on the Turks, so that he can turn to the Mohammedan world and claim he has been attacked by the Christians. Should such a thing occur it would naturally raise a grave issue for Great Britain in India, Egypt and Mesopotamia.

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Paris gives the report that the Ankara assembly in secret session decided to notify Kemal Pasha that it was unable to agree to any cessation of hostilities or participation in the peace conference until the restoration to Turkey of all its territories, in accordance with the national act.

#### POWER EXPOSITION DEC. 7-15

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The National Exposition of Power and Mechanical Engineers will open at the Grand Central Palace here, Dec. 7, at noon, and will extend through to Dec. 15, omitting Sunday. It will follow immediately the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, Irving E. Moorhead of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Boston, heads the advisory committee.

#### French Senator Refuses to Act on Reparations

PARIS, Sept. 29  
CHARLES JONNAERT, French Senator, today definitely refused the appointment as French member of the Reparations Commission, offered him by the Prime Minister, Raymond Poincaré.

The post at present is held by Louis DuBois and carries with it the presidency of the commission.

#### NEXT 24 HOURS MAY BE DECIDING PERIOD

(Continued from Page 1)

desire to avoid a conflict, but France will not be able to restrain them if they are attacked.

The British are confident they can hold their lines against any Kemal attack, as their flanks at Chanak are protected by a powerful fleet of warships, the long range guns of which can sweep the area around the town for a distance of 20 miles, while the Turks at present are equipped only with machine guns in this sector. Among the British naval units are the superdreadnaughts Revenge and Resolution, the most powerful men-of-war afloat.

The British naval authorities are holding up all Greek and Turkish craft in the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, making minute searches for materials of war.

The Greek battleship Averoff, which was taken from Constantinople by her mutinous crew, is proceeding through the Straits unmolested by the Turkish land batteries.

Crowds continue to storm all the consulates and passport offices in the Capital and some have been forced to close their doors or appeal to the police for protection. There is an unending stream of Greeks and Armenians outside the American consulate, the line forming each day before dawn. In the last 24 hours the Greek consulate has issued 5000 visas.

#### Trains Filled to Capacity

Every outgoing train and boat is filled to capacity. Small fishing and merchandise boats are taking the overflow and their owners reaping large profits.

The prospect of war has brought to Constantinople newspaper correspondents of every nationality. The United States leads with 13 writers, Great Britain has 11, France 7, Italy 4, and the rest are scattered among the smaller countries.

General headquarters had occasion lately to complain of the exaggerated and inaccurate character of some of the reports which have gone out from Constantinople, and officials say that if this persists they may be forced to establish a censorship.

Several British armored cars of the most modern type rolled through the streets yesterday afternoon, giving the capital a vivid touch of war realism. The Bosphorus also took on a martial aspect when a giant alrship carrier and several additional units of the Atlantic fleet, together with three troop transports, passed into the Golden Horn.

#### A Pacifying Commission

The Allied High Commissioners have decided to dispatch a commission composed of British, French, and Italian officers to Rodosto, Lule-Bourgas and Adrianople, in Thrace, in order to exercise a pacifying influence there. According to the Exchange Telegraph, part of the French troops which were withdrawn from Chalkidiki, and which have since been in Constantinople, will be used for the defense of the European shore of the Bosphorus.

The Turkish Nationalists have occupied the whole of the neutral zone on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles with the exception of the Chanak area, where the British are entrenched.

#### MANY INDIANS MUTINY IN CALCUTTA PRISON WITH HEAVY LOSSES

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23 (Special Correspondence)—At the end of April a serious mutiny took place in Alipore Jail, Calcutta, 1800 convicts nearly escaped and a desperate riot took place, only terminated by the prison staff concentrating on the defense of the jail gates and using firearms resolutely. Nine convicts were killed and 49 injured; one jail warden succumbed to his injuries, five were seriously and 31 slightly hurt.

The chief residing magistrate first held an inquiry, and the Government of Bengal have now passed their resolution on the subject. The Governor in Council holds that but for the decision and promptitude, nearly 1800 prisoners would have escaped including a number of dangerous prisoners, in addition to which probably the whole of the jail staff would have been massacred.

The charge of assault by a warder on a convict—although of a trivial nature—is substantiated and the whole trouble is definitely ascribed to the influx of a large number of political prisoners a few months before who had set themselves and with success to undermine all discipline.

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#### GREEK REPUBLICAN FEELING GROWING

Opinion Expressed in Paris That It Would Cause No Surprise If Dynasty Were Abolished

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Eleutherios Venizelos continues to preserve an impenetrable silence, though the movement for his recall grows more insistent in Athens. He was the savior of his country, even though his work has been undone. He is now asked to again serve his country. It is a difficult and ungrateful rôle, but if the great Cretan sees an opportunity of real service he will undoubtedly take it. Most of the Greeks in Paris are Venizelists and they remark that some of the leaders of the movement against Constantine are Venizelists and that a Venizelist spirit is shown in the demand for non-surrender of Thrace.

It was certain that Mr. Venizelos could not collaborate with King Constantine. Can he collaborate with Prince George? The Greek colony and diplomats in Paris regard Prince George as the replica of his father. He is considered to hold the same opinions and sentiments respecting the Allies and foreign policy as Constantine.

#### Mr. Venizelos Reproached

Republican feeling is apparently strong and it would not be surprising in the long run were a Republic to be decided upon. Distinguished French writers, like M. Guyau, reproach Mr. Venizelos for not having insisted at the former abdication on a Republic. The view then taken was that the Greek people were not ready for a new Constitution. Whatever Mr. Venizelos may or may not be capable of now doing, the French insist that his influence must be internal and not external. New boundaries have been indicated in the Allies note, and the French say that the conditions offered to the Turks cannot be modified by mere change of person in power. It would be idle to count on diplomatic action to obtain concessions for Greece. They would be opposed by France and Italy, and England can hardly go back on her most recently pledged word.

The meeting of French ministers emphasized this point. After hearing M. Poincaré, they decided that events in Greece cannot alter the resolutions adopted by France in agreement with her allies, and laid down in the note sent to Mustafa Kemal Pasha. Certainly the activities of Mr. Venizelos, were he to respond to the demonstrations in Athens' streets and displays of his photograph, would be limited. But if consolation must be sought it can be found in the fact that he will have a tremendous task in domestic reconstruction.

#### Desperate Upheaval

All information available reveals a state of desperate upheaval. The financial situation will require the most vigilant and experienced attention. Thus, even though Mr. Venizelos cannot now change the decisions of the Allies, he could play a great part in restoring order from chaos. The rôle of Mr. Venizelos is no less important than the rôle of Cavour.

Another factor, however, may indeed produce changes. At the moment of cabling there is great uncertainty at the attitude of the Nationalist Turks and there is some revival of the war scare. It is feared that attacks by the Turks are still possible, and the danger of Kemal desiring to protect the Turks in Thrace from ill-treatment at the hands of exasperated Greeks is held to be considerable. While it is recognized that Kemal himself appears to be trying to avoid a conflict he is being urged by his followers to acts of fanaticism.

There is an exodus from Constantinople by foreigners who fear that the fate of Smyrna may be the fate of the Turkish capital. If once incidents are provoked at Chanak or elsewhere on the Asiatic side, if once the Turks attempt to cross into Europe, it is obvious that there will be a clash of arms which can hardly fail to develop into a real war. Although, as stat 1, events in Greece cannot in themselves modify the allied decisions, events in Asia Minor may yet reverse all decisions and may necessitate a strife for negotiations and again take the settlement out of the hands of diplomats to give it to the soldiers.

#### LOAN OFFERED AT 4 PER CENT

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 25 (Special Correspondence)—The City of Chattanooga has been offered loans at

the chief residing magistrate first held an inquiry, and the Government of Bengal have now passed their resolution on the subject. The Governor in Council holds that but for the decision and promptitude, nearly 1800 prisoners would have escaped including a number of dangerous prisoners, in addition to which probably the whole of the jail staff would have been massacred.

The charge of assault by a warder on a convict—although of a trivial nature—is substantiated and the whole trouble is definitely ascribed to the influx of a large number of political prisoners a few months before who had set themselves and with success to undermine all discipline.

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4 per cent by large eastern insurance companies. This is the lowest rate obtainable since 1917. The city plans to borrow \$100,000 for a few months, until taxes come in, and will probably take advantage of the offer. Local bank rates are expected to drop in consequence.

#### MUNITION WORKS ACTIVE IN BRITAIN

Railway Platforms and Harbor Quays Crowded With Troops

—Soviet Shipyards Busy

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 29.—With the political world in suspense while Mustafa Kemal Pasha exhausts the inevitable Oriental diplomatic resources of shuffle



## BRITISH BUSINESS GREATLY DISTURBED

Construction Cost Makes Shipbuilding Uneconomic—Agricultural Depression

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The most arresting feature of a week, in which otherwise there was little of any outstanding importance, is the discovery that approximately 19 per cent of the British mercantile tonnage is 20 years old and over. The figures published by Lloyd's Register show that 8 per cent actually consists of vessels 25 years old or more. This, coupled with the fact that only 31 per cent of British tonnage has been built since 1918 as compared with America's 73 and Japan's 46 has caused some disquiet. In the percentage of new construction to the total fleet of the United Kingdom is at the bottom of the list with Spain, Sweden, and the British dominions.

The situation reflects very faithfully the conditions prevailing in the shipbuilding and shipbuilding world, and is an epitome of the general situation in the industry. Vessels over 25 years are generally obsolete, and those over 20 years are probably inefficient. But for the war, the post-war boom, when any ship was valuable, and but for present conditions, most of the ships would probably have been broken up and replaced by new tonnage. There is thus plenty of work ahead once conditions are favorable.

### Cost of Ship-Building

At present, ship-owners find construction costs uneconomic. Builders complain, though steel is now a reasonable price, the charges for fittings and furnishings are far too great and the workers' wages are still on too high a level. As some three-quarters of a ship's cost from first to last are represented by labor costs, much hangs on the conference between the employers and the men on the wage reduction to be resumed on Oct. 10. It is worthy of note in this connection that the lowest British tender for one of the eight 8000-ton ships required in the Australian trade, was £30,000 higher than the lowest German tender, the highest one £150,000 higher.

Reductions in costs are also required to set the coal mining industry firmly on its legs again. The position is sufficiently serious, and a conference of owners and men is to meet next week. The industry is now worse off financially than last year, when the great strike occurred. It is probable many miners now unemployed will never be reabsorbed, particularly in South Wales. That labor there does not fully realize the true economic conditions of the country as yet was shown by the Ebbwvale strike, where the miners struck against the wage award of the arbitrator, suggested by its own representatives. An early settlement, however, is anticipated.

### Transport Costs

The question of transport costs severely affects the mining industry, as well as many others, and the owners' organization, which is shortly to approach the railroads, will undoubtedly have a strong backing, although the Federation of British Industries, when securing the recent reductions, promised there should be no further agitation for a year. Strong complaints have been made, and continue to be made, by the iron and steel, cotton, engineering and agricultural industries. The decrease in rail freights to not more than 50 per cent above the cotton industry is also depressed. The cuts in the price of petrol announced this week should help to reduce general transport costs.

As yet there has been no abatement in the American demand for pig iron, and a more hopeful tone is noticeable in the iron and steel trade. A crisis in agriculture has led the landowner, the farmer and the laborer, for the first time in history to make common cause together.

They have approached the Government with regard to the present system of local taxation, which weighs in this period of depression heavily upon agriculture since it is levied only



The United States Tariff Commission

Under the New Tariff Law, Its Members Will Constitute a Most Important Fact-Finding Board. Left to Right, Seated, Are William Burgess, William S. Culbertson, Vice-Chairman; Thomas O. Marvin, Chairman, and Thomas Walker Page. Left to Right, Standing, Are Edward P. Costigan, John F. Bethune, Secretary, and David J. Lewis

## TARIFF COMMISSION TO BECOME IMPORTANT FACT-FINDING BOARD

Under Legislation Recently Enacted Its Duties Will Be Greatly Increased—Six Experts Comprise Its Personnel

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—By the tariff act which went into effect last week, the United States Tariff Commission becomes a body of the first importance, with greatly enlarged powers and responsibilities. It is to be a fact-finding commission, reporting to the President on conditions bound to exist throughout the country which require federal action, and a judicial body, as well, holding public hearings and making decisions of far-reaching import.

Of course the machinery cannot be set to work immediately. The commission has no funds for the purpose and no such equipment and personnel as now will be required. Its members are studying the situation with a view to functioning as best they can until Congress makes the necessary financial provision. They will be ready within two or three weeks to begin

their greater duties, as outlined by the tariff measure.

Members of the commission are appointed for a term of 12 years, the chairman and the vice-chairman being designated annually by the President.

### Chairman From New England

The present chairman, Thomas O. Marvin, is a New England man, who was at one time a Universalist minister. Later he became a newspaper writer, specializing in economics. He has been a member of the commission since March 12, 1921.

William S. Culbertson is one of the best known experts on tariff questions. He was appointed to the commission by President Wilson in 1917 and reappointed for a term of 12 years by President Harding. He served as examiner for the United States Tariff Board from 1910 to 1912, and prepared the first volume of its report on the

wool tariff. Later, he studied tariff and trade conditions in South American countries for the Federal Trade Commission. He was chairman of the commission until succeeded by Mr. Marvin.

David J. Lewis, lawyer and former Representative from Maryland, has been a member of the commission since 1917. He was defeated recently in the primaries for the senatorial nomination from his state. Mr. Lewis declares that he never attended school, but learned to read in Sunday school, worked in the mines as a boy and later studied Latin and law.

### Mr. Costigan a Progressive

Edward P. Costigan is a progressive who has been in public life ever since leaving college. He was active in prohibition work and other reforms in Colorado, was president of the Civil Service Reform League of Denver, a founder of the Progressive Party and its candidate for governor; and was attorney for the miners at the time of the congressional investigation in 1914. He was appointed a member of the commission by President Wilson in 1917.

Thomas Walker Page, an economist of note, has been with the commission since 1918. He previously had been a member of the United States Tariff Board. He has held the position of professor of economics in several colleges.

John F. Bethune is secretary of the commission, but not a member of the board itself.

The most recent appointee, William Burgess, is a business man from Pennsylvania, interested especially in the potteries of that State. He was sent abroad six times on special missions for the United States Tariff Board, and served for a time as American Consul in the great pottery district of England. During the war, he was a member of the War Industries Board.

## HUGE OYSTER SHELLS ARE DUG UP IN TEXAS

BROWNVILLE, Tex., Sept. 28.—

Giant fossil oyster shells, said by natural scientists to be more than 400,000 years old, and some of them measuring more than three feet in length, have been discovered in a clay bank in Starr County, Texas, near a petrified forest.

The fossils were found in a clay and shell bank about 1000 feet above sea level. Some of the specimens have been sent to the Smithsonian Institution and others to the Public Health Service.

Natural scientists declare that huge reptiles swam in the waters which covered the lower Rio Grande Valley in the Paleozoic Age, and that the large oysters lodged in the gravel

## —and on the Inside

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## SWISS GOVERNMENT APPEARS TO BE IN TOTTERING CONDITION

Election in October May See Its Downfall—Referendums Pending on Two Questions—General Dissatisfaction

By Special Cable

ZURICH, Sept. 29.—Enough time has now elapsed since the action of the Swiss people (which was cabled to The Christian Science Monitor last Monday) in rejecting, by a referendum, the Government's measure for the revision of the federal penal code, to enable one to form an opinion regarding the political consequences of this rejection. The proposed measure aimed to give the Government greater powers to suppress the communist anti-militarist movements, and its rejection in no way means that the Swiss approve, in theory or practice, violent revolution. It merely signifies the Nation's deep-rooted love of democracy and freedom, and their conviction that social and political order cannot be assured by repressive and coercive laws, but only by the free, earnest desire of all citizens to uphold the fundamental institutions of the Commonwealth.

The innate conservatism of the Swiss is so universal that there does not seem any necessity to organize any Fascist movement to hold the disruptive tendencies in check, as advocated by some conservative newspapers. Given due recognition by the Government, that it must carry out the people's wishes, no danger to an orderly state of things is likely to occur.

In a country under parliamentary régime, such a defeat as the rejection of so important a measure as this so-called lex Haebelerin would inevitably have been followed by the downfall of the Government. The Swiss Constitution, however, provides

for the compulsory referendum of certain kinds of measures, and a facultative referendum called "initiative," whereby the people may themselves demand a referendum if the opposition to a measure be strong enough. Accordingly, the Swiss sovereignty really rests in the hands of the Nation, and political crises are prevented as the result of Government defeat, which is a common occurrence both in the federation and the cantons.

Nevertheless the voting on this occasion seems to represent a definite swing over of public opinion from the present coalition formed by the Radical, Agrarian and (Roman) Catholic Conservative parties, and the general election on Oct. 29 next is likely to see its position in the National Council considerably weakened. Many recent measures introduced by the Coalition have met with strenuous opposition. Referendums are pending on two questions—tariff revision which is opposed alike in industrial circles and by consumers, and a revision of the factory law which Labor regards as an attempt to abolish the eight-hour working day.

On the other hand an "initiative" on the question of a capital levy is symptomatic of the strenuous opposition to this measure from leading classes in the country, while there is also the possibility of a strong campaign against armaments looming in the background. All these signs of the time, constitute the writing on the wall for the Coalition, and denote a strong undercurrent of dissatisfaction with the present social, economic and political conditions.

### PIG IRON MAY BE CHEAPER

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 29.—Indications of a decrease of price of pig iron are had in the reported sale of foundry iron at \$33.11 below the regularly listed quotation. Basic and Bessemer iron sold at \$34 a ton. Coke is easier, but there is still a shortage. The United States Steel Corporation is having little difficulty on account of the large output of its plant at Clairton. Spot coke is quoted at \$12 to \$12.50, and foundry at \$13 to \$13.50.

## SHIPMENTS OF COAL KEPT DOWN BY SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF CARS

Gravity of Situation Is Fully Apparent to Government Officials—All Possible Relief to Be Afforded

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Today's meeting of the Cabinet was said by Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, to have been devoted largely to consideration of the lack of transportation facilities to move coal, grain and other commodities. Administration officials are not disguising their concern over the transportation situation, and they let it be known that the Government is using every resource to help the railroads to operate as efficiently as possible under present conditions.

The prolonged strike of railroad shop employees forced the railroads to use every spare locomotive and car to replace equipment as it became unfit for service during the strike. The roads today are said to be far from normal as regards car conditions.

Mr. Fall said that the shortage of coal cars is interfering with the production of both anthracite and bituminous coal. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and chairman of the President's fuel distribution committee, said that transportation is the key of the coal problem. Whether or not the roads are going to be able to move sufficient coal to take care of the country's usual requirements, it is too early to say, according to Mr. Hoover.

The shortage of railroad cars is being felt acutely in the grain states, where crops are being harvested, and where there are no cars to move them to market.

A committee of coal producers has informed the Central Coal Committee here that many mines are able to operate only three and four days a week, because of a lack of cars to haul the coal away. The mines, it is said, are capable of turning out 100 per cent more coal, provided transportation facilities are available to move the output.

Officials here said that they were well aware that New England was receiving far less coal than it should to meet its needs, but they declared that the Government is unable to do more than it is now doing to remedy the situation. The Central Coal Committee is organizing the railroads of the country into a unit, to expedite the movement of coal above all other commodities.

The committee also is watching the price situation, since it now has power, through the Interstate Commerce Commission, to regulate prices and to deprive profiteering dealers of cars. A fair price scale is now being worked out between the operators and the Government.

To make the plight of the railroads more difficult, according to Mr. Hoover, the returning prosperity of the country has forced more freight onto the roads. The railroads are hauling about 10 per cent less coal now than they were at this period in 1920, and only 5 per cent less of all commodities, notwithstanding the depredated condition of their rolling stock, on account of the strike.

banks along the seashore in what is now Starr and Zapata counties. Near the fossil bank are hundreds of petrified trees, some of them four feet in diameter. In this forest is a variety of oak now extinct in this part of the country.

## RAISULI THE BANDIT AGAIN SURRENDERS

Official Announcement Made by Spanish Minister—Picturesque Career Apparently Ended

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Sept. 29.—Joaquin Fernandez Prida, Spanish Foreign Minister, has officially announced the surrender of El Raisuli, the notorious bandit.

El Raisuli, or, to give the Moroccan bandit chief his full designation, Mulai Ahmed Raisuli, has been one of the most picturesque figures during the last half-century, and his daring escapades have inspired countless correspondents, to whom his surrender will prove a serious loss. After having been "reported" captured on many occasions, or as having surrendered, the present official announcement would appear to have brought his meteoric career to an end. He has, however, evaded the Spanish on so many occasions that prophesying as to his future movements is almost as hazardous as foretelling the weather probabilities.

While he has been a source of vexation to the Spanish, he has also been a thorn in the side of the Sultan of Morocco, which was chiefly exemplified in the case of the kidnapping of Ian H. Perdicaris and his son-in-law, Cromwell Varley, this episode costing the Sultan \$70,000, the amount of the ransom demanded by Raisuli, and which the Sultan paid at the muzzle of American guns having for their objective the city of Tangier. Other important personages captured and held for ransom by the brigand chief, in addition to smaller fry, were Walter B. Harris, a London "Times" man, and Kaid General Sir Henry MacLean, the latter being in the service of the Sultan. The friends of the first named paid a ransom of \$50,000, while Sir Henry was not able to obtain his freedom without the payment of much larger sum, namely, \$100,000, together with a promise to Raisuli from the Sultan of immunity for his various depredatory acts.

As late as last June, El Raisuli fooled the Spanish forces. They had surrounded Tazarut, his headquarters, and near which was a "holy shrine," whither Raisuli had sought sanctuary, knowing the troops would not follow him there. They "squatted" round the place with the intention of starving him out, but he again slipped through their fingers as he had done a dozen times before. Negotiations were then entered into between Raisuli and the authorities, with the view of his surrender, which seem this time to have ended successfully, with the Spanish Government, always with the reservation of the Bandit's wonderful resources and past achievements.

## GASOLINE MOTORS FOR BRANCH LINES

SHERBROOKE, Que., Sept. 26 (Special Correspondence).—Following the example set by the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, the Quebec Central Railway has decided upon the operation of gasoline motor cars for branch line service; to begin with, two cars have been secured, each with a small baggage compartment, and with a seating capacity for 30 passengers.

It is the intention of the company to operate these cars between Levis and St. George, connecting with main line trains from and to Quebec at Scott's Junction. If these motor cars prove successful, it is the intention of the company to extend the service on other parts of the line.

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NEW FALL DRESSES —fashioned on lines that are the expression of youth and simplicity, featuring side drapes, tunics and flowing sleeves—\$15 and up. We specialize in STOUT MODELS. Sizes 38 to 55. Schwenker's 1148 Main—Opp. 19th Street Cincinnati, Ohio.

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## TURK COMPLICATES DEBT SITUATION

Payment to America by Allies Hinges Largely on Course of Events in Near East

Special from Monitor Bureau WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—When the members of the World War Foreign Debt Commission sat down today to discuss how the United States could collect money due from foreign countries, the news from Europe was anything but reassuring for such a prospect.

While every one is hopeful that a way out of war may be found, there is no blinking the fact that the road that was to lead to normalcy may be diverted at any moment to a situation which will demand more money, more war supplies, more men for fighting purposes. The Allies are reported to have been greatly cheered by the message sent broadcast by Mr. Hughes a few days ago registering approval of the Allies' message to the Turks.

War Debts Considered Whether that can be taken as a commitment to further support by the American Government in case of eventualities is a question that is being considered by foreign ministries, it is believed here. Meanwhile there are the agreements, tacit and otherwise, that have followed the war which, like a mass of barbed wire, threaten the governments whichever way they turn.

In any case, it is more improbable today than when the commission was appointed that the European countries which owe money to the United States can pay for expenses incurred in a past war, at the moment they are facing the possible developments of a new one. Great Britain will probably pay the \$50,000,000 which she had announced she was prepared to meet in October, the first instalment on her interest. That she can pay the second instalment in November as promised lies wrapped up with the possibilities of war in the Near East.

It is learned that the United States Government has a plan for taking care of the debt by spreading the time over 25 years, making the interest charge only 2 per cent for the first 10 years, raising it to 4 or 6 per cent at the end of that time for a specified period and making it 6 or 8 or 10 per cent for the last period, the idea being to average the rate to comply with the law and at the same time to make it easier for the debtor nations during the next decade.

Loan Is Proposed A British plan that has been discussed is that of floating a loan through private bankers in the United States at a low rate of interest, 2 or 3 per cent, and using this as a basis to underwrite the old loan. Of course the obstacle here is the difficulty of floating a loan at such a low rate of interest.

Of one thing there is little doubt—nations that will have to incur new expenses will again look to the United States for assistance. If they purchase supplies or borrow money, this is the country which can supply and finance them. To this end there is no doubt that efforts will be made to meet any requirements which the United States may impose, but, conditions being as they are, the problem presents enormous difficulties.

CHEAPER POSTAL RATES ROME, Sept. 29.—Austria, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Hungary have come to an agreement by which the letters exchanged between them will pay a postal rate of 25 per cent less than those addressed to other foreign countries. The object of this agreement is to keep closely bound together all the new States which have sprung out of what was once the Austro-Hungarian Empire, with the addition of Italy and Rumania, both of whom have very considerable interests in common with the signatories of this new postal agreement.

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The Lawton Company Cincinnati's Great Store APPAREL OF CHARACTER FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

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## WETS FOCUS DRIVE ON OHIO TO DEMONSTRATE TO NATION STRENGTH OF LIQUOR DEMAND

(Continued from Page 1)

partments, for director of the Ohio fight.

The amendment the wets seek to write into the Ohio Constitution is this:

Article XV, Section 9-1: No beverage containing 24, or less, percentage of alcohol by weight shall be deemed an intoxicating liquor and the manufacture and sale of such beverages for consumption in homes and places of abode shall be lawful. No beverage containing more than 24, or less, per cent of alcohol by volume may be sold to be drunk on the premises where sold.

Possession of intoxicating liquors in the home or residence of any person for his or her personal use or the use of his or her family or his or her guests, when not intended for sale or other illegal purpose, shall not be unlawful. No search or attempt to search the person or property of any person without previously securing a search warrant shall be authorized in the enforcement of all laws pertaining to the prohibition of intoxicating liquors.

### Sure to Go on Ballot

The proposal of the wets to amend the Ohio Constitution so as to allow 2.5 per cent alcohol in beverages seems certain to appear on the ballot in November. The attempt in the Ohio Supreme Court to enjoin its printing on the ballots was lost when the court refused to hear out of its order an injunction suit, which means it will probably be deferred until after election.

This suit was filed by George S. Hawke of Cincinnati, and was based on the claim that ink, as required by law, was not used in writing sufficient signatures on the initiative petition for the amendment.

The first case before the court was a mandamus suit to force the Secretary of State to place the proposal on the ballot. The court held at that time that no officer or tribunal had the right to interfere with the amendment of the Constitution while the same is in process and granted the writ of mandamus.

### National Import Intended

Should Ohio adopt this proposition Nov. 7, Major Marcolin declared, it would serve notice on the country how Ohio wanted the national prohibition amendment interpreted. He continued:

It would also repeal the State Enforcement Act, which is based on the amendment of 2.5 per cent alcohol in beverages. Our amendment should signify that Ohio wanted to see the legalization of beer as a remedy for the existing prohibition situation. Beer that used to be made before prohibition contained 2.5 per cent alcohol. We are simply stating for the making of beer the old-time beer for home consumption only.

While the Volstead Act, being a federal statute, would still govern in Ohio, making impossible the sale of 2.5 per cent beer, the effect of our amendment, if adopted, would be to throw all enforcement cases dealing with 2.5 per cent beer, not drunk on premises, out of the federal courts. We consider 2.5 per cent beer non-intoxicating. There is, however, the possibility that should Ohio adopt this amendment, it might be found unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, under the terms of the Eighteenth Amendment, to permit the use of 2.5 per cent beer in this State.

That is a question of delicate legal point and if the occasion arises we may carry it up for a decision. Whisky cases would of course still be handled under the Federal Enforcement Act, as whisky contains more than the 2.5 per cent alcohol the amendment calls for. Also the sale of beer in saloons could still be prosecuted under the Cragin and Miller Laws of Ohio. But we have gone farther than the Anti-Saloon League ever did, in proposing to write into the State Constitution of Ohio a provision against the saloon.

The amendment would further do away with the search of premises on John Doe warrants, under the state laws authorize, in which respect they go farther than the Volstead Act.

### "Wet Wind" Is Proposed

If Ohio votes for beer this fall, it will serve notice on Ohio's congressmen how to stand on this issue, unless they want to fly in the face of providence. If Ohio's congressmen have any regard for their constituents they will then vote to change the Volstead Act. If they don't it will mean political suicide. Our experience with congressmen is that they vote the way the wind blows and it is our aim to make the wind blow for the wets.

Under our present plans we shall not endorse any candidates for Congress or spend any time in working for wet men in Ohio. Some of our city branches may do that, as for instance Cincinnati has endorsed Nicholas Longworth and A. E. Stephens, both wet Republican Representatives from Cincinnati, and our Toledo branch will endorse political work for Isaac R. Sherwood, former Republican. But as a State body we will center our efforts on carrying the Constitutional Amendment. If we do that we think we shall get with one blow the results we want from our Ohio Congressmen.

Eventually, we feel that the Eighteenth Amendment will be repealed. Our campaign will probably open about the middle of October. The most effective piece of propaganda we have is probably our statement of our case, which the Secretary of State, under the law, is obliged to mail to every voter in the State.

The drys also have the same opportunity to draw up a counter-statement, consisting of the state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, the head of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the state industrial commissioner and the state agricultural commissioner, both well-known drys and members of his cabinet.

### Committee Behind Campaign

The wet statement is signed by a committee, William L. Day, a Cleveland lawyer, son of Justice Day of the United States Supreme Court, Henry S. Sherman, vice-president of the Standard Car Wheel Company of Cleveland, and Major Marcolin.

This same committee sponsored the initiative petition for the amendment. Major Marcolin said that in obtaining signatures the Ohio Division had collected their required 5 per cent of the registered voters in 80 out of the 88 counties of the State, when it was required in but 44 counties, and that

they had passed their requirement of 200,000 by nearly 40,000.

He had a staff of six men or so out over the State placing the petition, he said. Instead of going into soft drink establishments, they had been placed in cigar stores, pool rooms, mercantile establishments, factories, etc. He remarked:

You may not have known that the tobacco business has been hard hit by prohibition. Well, it has. Consequently we had the moral support of the tobacco concerns in our efforts to get sufficient signatures to our amendment, and a number of stores where certain brands were sold were opened to us. The tobacco people fear that the next step will be a prohibition of tobacco.

### Bankers Sign Petitions

At Luna Park, one of Cleveland's amusement places, Major Marcolin said that his workers had obtained 16,000 signatures in several weeks. The largest bank in Cleveland, he added, had filled out 15 petitions with 53 names on each.

New names of prominence are being added daily to the Ohio division's executive committee, he reported. Benedict Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War during America's fighting, has become chairman of the State Executive Committee, he said, and Amos N. Barron, former vice-president of the National Carbon Company, now retired, has taken the chairmanship of its finance committee. C. A. Grasselli, president of the Grasselli Chemical Company, is another new member, as is Max Hayes, nationally prominent in the Socialist and later in the Farmer-Labor Party.

"Within a short time," he said, "we shall be able to announce the names of some leaders prominent in Jewish, Catholic, and Protestant denominations."

Prominent people from Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Elyria, Lima, Sandusky, and Toledo are also listed on the State Executive Committee, the majority from Cleveland, where the Ohio division makes its headquarters. Local branches have been formed in Columbus and Sandusky, as well as in Cincinnati and Toledo. The Ohio division started active operations last January.

### Ruling Governing Dry Navy to Be Issued by Mr. Daugherty

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—All questions involving the operations of the dry navy will be covered in an opinion to be handed down within a few days by the Attorney-General, it was made known at the Department of Justice today.

There was originally presented to the Attorney-General the question of whether the United States Shipping Board could legally sell liquor and whether foreign ships, as well as American, carrying liquors should be barred from American ports. But recent activities of the prohibition fleet in going beyond the three-mile limit after suspected rum-runners has made it necessary to include this issue in the ruling.

Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, said today that he would give his views on whether the dry navy could legally operate out to 12 miles without establishing the fact that the foreign vessel had communicated with the shore through its own men or boats.

Pending the opinion of the Attorney-General and the disposition of the test case on the British schooner Grace and Ruby in the United States Supreme Court, and pending the results of the negotiations now under way between the American and British governments on the question of search and seizure at sea, the dry navy will confine its operations within three miles and go beyond that for foreign ships when it has evidence to show that the ships have actually established connection with the shore.

### "Reasonable" Modification of Dry Law Asked by Mr. Reed

MEXICO, Mo., Sept. 29 (By The Associated Press).—Declaring for a "reasonable" modification of the prohibition law, James A. Reed, United States Senator, in an address here opened his campaign for re-election on the Democratic ticket. He assailed the new tariff as the "most monstrous scheme of plunder ever conceived of selfishness and greed."

Mr. Reed said he favored modification of the dry law so that the rights of citizens shall be "protected against unwise and often brutal acts of prohibition officials." He believed that prohibition should be left to the respective states, and explained that he opposed the Eighteenth Amendment chiefly on the ground that it invaded the rights of the states.

Mr. Reed said he held a "sentiment of genuine friendship" toward President Harding, and "was sorry for him, but even more sorry for the people of the United States."

### Wets Hope to Awe Congress By Beer Vote in Four States

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—A favorable vote on beer and light wines in Massachusetts, California, Ohio and Illinois this fall, would "convince Congressmen that the people in all sections of the country were in favor of beer and light wines," Ernest Kande, president of the Retail Malt Beverage Dealers' Association, declared yesterday at the annual meeting of the organization. He added:

There now exist in Chicago more than 50,000 home breweries every one brewing their own beer without experience of any kind as to care and attention—no thought of the science of fermentation, and the product is being consumed to the lasting injury of the stomach. Similar conditions prevail throughout the country.

### Fair Succeeds Without Liquor

MALONE, N.Y., Sept. 29 (Special).—The Franklin County Fair has just closed. "In the good old days," as some would say, the fair was not termed



Mrs. Marie L. Basham

A Resident of Des Moines, Ia., One of the Foremost Workers for the Women's Relief Corps, Was Elected President of That Organization

successful unless many of those attending became intoxicated. The jail, it is said, could not hold the number of disorderly ones, so that the chief of police on the final day there had to commandeer the armory. On the last day there were 25,000 paid admissions and not one inebriate to be seen. And yet Malone is only 10 miles from the Canadian border.

### Michigan Wets Collect Names to Get Beer Proposal on Ballot

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 29.—The Michigan branch of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, it was announced yesterday, plans to enroll enough members in the next few months to assure a vote at the state election next April on a constitutional amendment legalizing the use of beer. Nearly 100,000 signatures would be required to place the proposal on the ballot. Officers of the association claim that the membership now includes 27,000 voters.

The organization will work for favorable action by Congress on Vincent Brennan's bill to legalize manufacture and sale of 5 per cent beer.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 29.—The election and installation of Judge J. W. Willett of Tama, Ia., as commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, at its convention, which has just come to an end here, broke a precedent of 56 years' standing. Judge Willett is the first sailor serving for the Union in the Civil War to be made head of the veterans' organization.

"If we go to war only be patient, we shall yet come into our own," was the cheerful comment of a Civil War sailor who had served with Admiral Farragut, when the outcome of the election was announced.

Judge Willett has been a member of the legal profession in Iowa for a half-century. He is now serving his third term as judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District of that State. A native of Illinois, he enlisted in September, 1862, at Cleveland, O., for service in the volunteer navy, and was accepted as an able seaman on Oct. 1 following. He was discharged on Sept. 30, 1864.

### Other National Officers

Among other national officers elected was Dr. George T. Harding of Marion, O., father of the President, as surgeon-general.

The newly elected president of the Woman's Relief Corps is Mrs. Marie L. Basham of Des Moines.

The sons of Veterans elected Col. Frank Shellhouse of Indianapolis, Ind., commander-in-chief. Fred V. Bell of Massachusetts was elected senior vice-commander.

Eva J. French of Monterey, Cal., was elected president of the Ladies of the G. A. R.

Alice Cary Risley of Columbia, Mo., was elected president of the Grand Army Nurses Association. Mrs. Lola S. Elliott of Des Moines was elected national president of the Daughters of Veterans.

The search of the Grand Army of the Republic for a successor, to continue the work it has carried on along patriotic lines since its organization, seems to have met with little success, if the comment of the retiring commander-in-chief, Lewis S. Pilcher of Brooklyn, N. Y., expresses accurately—as it is believed—the sentiment of members in general. Says Mr. Pilcher:

Must Prove Right to Inheritance. The help must prove his right to inheritance. It is not the function of the Grand Army to select the organization to carry on where it leaves off.

"Our members are proud that their sons, organized as the Sons of Veterans, desire to continue our work. They are our natural successors, but the difficulty of their filling our positions is that a small percentage of the actual sons of the actual veterans have affiliated themselves with that organization."

The boys of the American Legion have been baptized as we were. They are our heirs by right of service but to date they have not become imbued with the spirit which has inspired the Grand Army of the Republic.

However, the Grand Army did not reach its maximum effectiveness until 20 years after the close of the Civil War, and the same development will follow among the younger veterans of the World War.

### RHODE ISLAND DRY LEADERS PLEASED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 29 (Special).—The political situation in Rhode Island, becoming manifestly more complex each day, was said yesterday by Anti-Saloon League leaders to be growing more satisfactory to them as it became more unsatisfactory to both the Republican and the Democratic machines.

Judge Nathan W. Littlefield, president of the Rhode Island Anti-Saloon League, said it was more evident daily that sagacious leaders on each side are coming more and more to realize that "the prohibition element must be reckoned with."

Judge Littlefield called attention to the declaration of the State Baptists Association for law and order and to the feeling that prevailed in the convention that the 16,000 voters in Bible classes constitute a voting potentiality which would support only clean government.

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## CIVIL WAR SAILOR GRAND ARMY HEAD

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## RUSSIAN VERSION AS TO CHANGCHUN

Boris E. Skvirsky Lays Blame for the Breakdown of Conference Upon the Japanese

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—An explanation from the Russian point of view of the failure of the Changchun Conference is given in a statement by Boris E. Skvirsky, acting chairman of the Special Trade Delegation of the Russian Republic to the United States. The statement, in part, follows:

"The Changchun conference, between the Far Eastern Republic, Soviet Russia and Japan failed because the Japanese insisted on retaining the Russian half of the island of Sakhalin. The representatives of the Far Eastern Republic and of Soviet Russia requested the Japanese to set the date for the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Sakhalin. The Japanese refused to set such date and replied that they were holding Sakhalin until such time as they received compensation for the death of 700 Japanese in Nikolaevsk."

"The Russian delegates insisted that Sakhalin must be evacuated unconditionally just as the rest of the Russian territory, and there cannot be any legal, moral or any other justification for the Japanese holding Sakhalin for the Nikolaevsk events, in which, besides 700 Japanese, 4000 Russians were killed as a result of disorders due to the anarchy created in Nikolaevsk, as well as everywhere in Siberia by the Japanese militarists."

"The statement of the Japanese embassy in Washington quoting the Foreign Minister of Japan, Mr. Uchida, says that the Japanese will live up to their promise to withdraw their troops from Vladivostok and other points on the mainland before the end of October. Let us hope that this is so."

"The people of Siberia who had four years of Japanese military occupation and whom Mr. Uchida calls 'unfortunate' will rejoice with the rest of the world when the last Japanese soldier leaves Russian soil. The Japanese statement about the denial of the rights of private property to the Japanese is just as insincere as the rest of the Japanese declaration. We recall the island of Sakhalin and along the sea coast, the Japanese seized private property of the Russian citizens without any legal justification and are holding it to this day."

"The Russian people will stand united in the defense of their sovereign rights and in their demand that Japanese troops leave every bit of Russian territory occupied by them and hope that the American people will sympathize with them in their struggle against foreign aggression."

## ELECTRICITY USED IN 7,636,409 HOMES

Growth of Industry Called Indication of Trade Boom

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Having expanded within the last several decades until it is in the forefront of America's great trade activities, the electrical industry reports for 1921 that a total of 7,636,409 homes in the United States are now wired for electricity. This is somewhat more than a third of the total number of homes in the entire Nation, estimated at 21,145,100.

The number of homes wired for electricity at the end of 1920 was 6,221,154, showing a gain for the year 1921 of 1,415,255 houses. The number of residence customers increased by 1,001,700, amounting at the end of 1921 to 8,467,600.

The growth since 1915 is reflected in the following statement of total residence customers and the gain for the years given: 1915, customers, 4,008,300; gain, 571,400; 1917, customers, 5,241,400; gain, 1,146,100; 1919, customers, 6,517,600; gain 772,800; 1921, customers, 8,467,600; gain 1,001,700.

Leaders in the electrical trade predict that by 1923 there will be 10,677,600 residence customers, and by 1925, 12,915,600. These predictions indicate the convictions of those in close touch with this great industry relative to a general revival of good business. There are still 13,508,000 homes to be wired, of which 5,863,531 are already in territory served by central power stations. All branches of the trade are reported to be working well together, manufacturers even of the size of the General Electric Company co-operating by extending assistance to dealers in well-planned merchandising for the benefit of all parties.

### CAR SHORTAGE CLOSES MILLS

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Sept. 29.—The first curtailment of steel operations on account of car shortage was announced here today by the Republic Iron & Steel Company which has shut down eight of its 16 sheet mills in Niles.

### Types That Compel Admiration Make Dahlia Show Distinctive

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—"The people's flower," as the dahlia has been styled, is given glorified showing on the roof of the Hotel Pennsylvania by the American Dahlia Society at its eighth annual exhibition. The most pretentious and beautiful collection yet assembled is displayed there, and the attendance is the largest ever recorded.

To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, an officer of the American Dahlia Society drew attention to the fact that it was only about a century ago that the first peony variety of dahlia was imported into the United States from Mexico. Its development, during the last 20 years in particular, is said to have transcended the wildest fancies of veteran dahlia enthusiasts. "Just think," commented the informant, "the dahlia really owes the major part of its great present-day perfection to the zeal and labor of amateur growers."

"A goodly share of the attendance at this show may be said to represent commuters from suburban and rural districts, where people cultivate dahlias in any-sized yard space at their disposal. That is why the genus of asteraceous tuberous-rooted herb flora has won the appropriate sobriquet of 'the people's flower.'"

Among the several thousand varieties on exhibition may be mentioned first the "Uncle Sam" vase cluster, a cynosure for admiring eyes. This variety, brought here by Machen & Sherman from Stratford, Conn., blooms to dimensions of about 10 inches in diameter. Somewhat elusive is the lovely coloring which mainly suggests peach and old rose in superlative combination. "Uncle Sam" is a member of the very full peony family of dahlias.

### Another Compels Admiration

Compelling the unexpressed admiration of enthusiastic patrons of the exhibit is the exquisite basket display of "Mrs. E. F. T. Smith," creamy white tinted gems, 11 inches in diameter, offered by J. Wilbur Smith of West Collingswood, N. J. The "Mrs. E. F. T. Smith" belongs to the variety cactus type, and is one of the high lights of the dahlia show.

"Fordhook Gem," entered by The W. Atlee Burpee Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., holds a strong place among favorites of the peony-flowered cactus variety. Striking features of this flower are found in near-fluted petals occasioned by the recurring tendencies of the latter. The blooms are large, often assuming measurements of seven to nine inches in diameter. The color of "Fordhook Gem" inclines sharply to a fine shade of iridescent rosy pink, revealing a suffusion of white on the central petals. It is a startling dahlia development.

The new style of dahlias at the exhibition are represented in about 300 seedlings, the result of last year's cross pollination on the part of faddists endeavoring to bring out something original this year. It is said that one ambitious zealot planted the seeds of 10,000 flowers and found reward for his efforts and patience in reaping 12 wholly new specimens this year. "That is the sort of interest and labor of love," observed an exhibitor, "that begets the results that are pushing dahlia development to heretofore unthought-of accomplishments." There is no valid reason to dispute that point.

Outstanding among the striking new seedlings on the Hotel Pennsylvania roof is "Gee Whiz," tinted in pink and yellow, and belonging to the largest hybrid cactus bloom. Seedling No. 200, unnamed as yet, is a handsome representative of the decorative variety of dahlia, finding expression in rose pink, with cream pink center. This is about 10 inches in diameter, and is entered by A. W. Davidson of Ansonia, Conn. It is in the class of best vase productions.

Other dahlia nomenclature worthy of mention include "Mt. Shasta" of the peony type, revealing in a soft yellow center radiating into delicate pink points. The writer has beheld that same shade of almost impressionistic pink-hued gauzy haze accompanying a sunset effect on California's lofty perpetual snow-clad conical peak, for which this last described dahlia was named.

"Herbert Hoover" is another peony type dahlia at the exhibition. California also figures in the namesake of

## TYPES THAT COMPEL ADMIRATION MAKE DAHLIA SHOW DISTINCTIVE

Eighth Annual Exhibition in New York by Growers of "The People's Flower," Called Finest Ever Arranged

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—"The people's flower," as the dahlia has been styled, is given glorified showing on the roof of the Hotel Pennsylvania by the American Dahlia Society at its eighth annual exhibition. The most pretentious and beautiful collection yet assembled is displayed there, and the attendance is the largest ever recorded.

To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, an officer of the American Dahlia Society drew attention to the fact that it was only about a century ago that the first peony variety of dahlia was imported into the United States from Mexico. Its development, during the last 20 years in particular, is said to have transcended the wildest fancies of veteran dahlia enthusiasts. "Just think," commented the informant, "the dahlia really owes the major part of its great present-day perfection to the zeal and labor of amateur growers."

"A goodly share of the attendance at this show may be said to represent commuters from suburban and rural districts, where people cultivate dahlias in any-sized yard space at their disposal. That is why the genus of asteraceous tuberous-rooted herb flora has won the appropriate sobriquet of 'the people's flower.'"

Among the several thousand varieties on exhibition may be mentioned first the "Uncle Sam" vase cluster, a cynosure for admiring eyes. This variety, brought here by Machen & Sherman from Stratford, Conn., blooms to dimensions of about 10 inches in diameter. Somewhat elusive is the lovely coloring which mainly suggests peach and old rose in superlative combination. "Uncle Sam" is a member of the very full peony family of dahlias.

### Another Compels Admiration

Compelling the unexpressed admiration of enthusiastic patrons of the exhibit is the exquisite basket display of "Mrs. E. F. T. Smith," creamy white tinted gems, 11 inches in diameter, offered by J. Wilbur Smith of West Collingswood, N. J. The "Mrs. E. F. T. Smith" belongs to the variety cactus type, and is one of the high lights of the dahlia show.

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## OHIO COURT ORDERED TO ADMIT CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EVIDENCE

Error Found in Exclusion of Testimony Concerning Provision of Treatment for Children

CLEVELAND, Sept. 25 (Special Correspondence)—The Court of Appeals of Cuyahoga County has just handed down an opinion reversing a decision of the Juvenile Court and ordering, in further proceedings, the admission of testimony by Christian Science practitioners and by the father of a child who had been healed by Christian Science.

The case involved a boy who had been treated by medical methods for spinal trouble and, growing worse, had been transferred to the care of a Christian Science practitioner, under which his condition improved. The State is prosecuting the foster parents, charged that the child had not received suitable care, and the lower court, in receiving evidence had excluded testimony relative to Christian Science treatment.

### Decision Held to Be Error

This action the Court of Appeals ruled was error. The opinion, written by Judge Vickery and concurred in by Judges Ingersoll and Sullivan, reads:

It seems that the proceedings in this case commenced with the filing of an affidavit, declaring a little boy, whose foster parents are Mr. and Mrs. Englehart, to be a dependent child within the meaning of the statute; that he was not receiving suitable care, and it was sought by means of these proceedings to get possession of this child for the purpose of giving him suitable medical attention.

Subsequently a petition was filed under Section 1352-3 which provided that where a child is found to be a dependent child, then the Juvenile Court, by certain proceedings, may take possession of the child to see that he has the suitable medical care.

To this petition Englehart, through his attorneys, filed an answer, setting up what he regarded to be the facts in this case, wherein he stated that he had given the child suitable medical attention; that first he had taken the child to Lakeside Hospital, and it was transferred from that place to Rainbow Cottage upon the recommendation of Lakeside Hospital, for better attention and treatment, and was treated there for a number of weeks; that a child grew worse under the treatment, and finally the child was taken home and given what they called "Christian Science Treatment." He went on to state that further allegations and filed this answer.

On motion of the State, the answer filed by the defendant was rejected, and the case was set for a hearing on the ruling of the court.

### Medical Experts' Evidence

It will be noted from the form of the statute that the question before the court was whether the child required medical and surgical treatment being administered to this child. Now the State, in order to prove its case, called in several medical experts and introduced testimony that this boy had tuberculosis of the bones and a curvature of the spine, and that, in their judgment, suitable medical and surgical treatment was needed, if not cured, the disease in the child.

When it came to introducing the evidence of the defendant as to suitable medical treatment, the court refused to introduce Christian Science practitioners who were ready to testify as Christian Science practitioners and, upon objection by the State, the court refused to receive the testimony of these Christian Science experts. The question is whether the court erred in this request. It seems that the theory of the State was that medical and surgical treatment meant only such treatment as the State recognizes as surgical and medical treatment. In other words, only the old school of physicians and surgeons could furnish evidence as experts as to the suitable treatment of this child in this condition. Now, it must be borne in mind that it appears from the record that this boy had been given this kind of treatment in the hospitals, and the evidence further shows that, instead of getting better, he got worse. The child then was taken home and put under Christian Science treatment, and whether it was the efficacy of such treatment or otherwise, the child was getting better.

### Court Heard But One Side

All this evidence, in fact, as the experts were concerned, was rejected by the court. It is true, they did permit the father and mother to testify as to the facts in this respect but no experts of the Christian Science method of healing were permitted to testify as experts. The case went to the court upon the testimony only of the old school medical experts and the fact that this child was not getting suitable treatment.

It must be borne in mind that this defendant Englehart was charged with failure to provide suitable treatment, and it is presumed suitable treatment is the kind of treatment to which the disease would respond, and if there was evidence in this lawsuit, and the court was to receive evidence in this lawsuit which could show that this child was getting better by reason of the treatment he was receiving or as a result thereof, then it would all bear upon the guilt or innocence of the parents as to whether or not they were providing suitable treatment. In receiving evidence, the right to introduce this sort of evidence, they were closing the door against him to rebut the charge that he was not giving suitable treatment to this child, and we think, therefore that the court erred in this respect.

There were two or three specific cases that they proposed to introduce in testimony which the court excluded. It is not so clear but what the court might be right in this particular instance—you cannot prove the efficacy of any particular thing by a specific case. Probably that would not be proper testimony, but this was in the nature of a hearing for the benefit of the child and probably the strict rules of evidence ought not to be applied.

### Little Girl Healed

The opinion then refers to the testimony of J. R. Nutt, a prominent banker in Cleveland, which was excluded by the lower court. Mr. Nutt had a little girl who was affected by the same trouble as the boy in this case, called by medical authorities tuberculosis of the bones. He was prepared to testify that he had spent large sums of money, taking the child to hospitals and to various physicians and surgeons but she became steadily worse "under the same treatment," says the court, "that they propose to give this little boy."

The doctors told Mr. Nutt that nothing could save his child, and the only thing to do was to make her life as easy as possible. He then called a Christian Science practitioner, and

the Court adds, "It is apparent that the child recovered fully and entirely and is now a strong and healthy child." The opinion continues:

As stated before, strictly speaking, this might not be legal evidence, but inasmuch as the only right that the court had in this instance was for the benefit of the child it looks as though the court should have received all the testimony from whatever source he might have received it, and have given the child the benefit of that, as bearing upon the question as to whether or not the father of the child failed to provide suitable medical and surgical treatment.

### Influenced Choice of Treatment

The father might have been impressed with the Nutt case which was similar in many respects to that of his own child, and he might have thought the same treatment applied to his child might be beneficial. It must be remembered that the burden is on the father to furnish suitable treatment, and these examples would have a strong tendency in governing him in the kind of treatment he should select for his child.

In other words, was he seeking to find out and give suitable treatment with such information as he was able to gather in regard to such treatment from both of the methods, Christian Science and the old medical school. It would seem that the result upon the patient of the treatment which Englehart claims he was providing for his child would assist in determining the question whether or not that treatment was suitable, if the effect upon patients similarly afflicted was salutary.

We, therefore, think that the court erred in striking the answer off, and in refusing to permit affirmative evidence to sustain the allegations of the answer. That is, he erred in not receiving the testimony of the experts on Christian Science, and he erred in refusing to receive the testimony of the father, and other similar cases offered in evidence as tending to throw light upon the motive of the father in providing the kind of treatment that he was providing, and whether or not it was a suitable treatment.

The judgment will, therefore, be reversed and remanded to the court for further proceedings.

## EARLY TELEPHONE WORKERS MEET

Cleveland Welcomes "Pioneers" at Annual Convention

CLEVELAND, Sept. 28 (By The Associated Press)—The ninth annual convention of the Telephone Pioneers of America, men and women who have been actively engaged in the telephone business for 21 years or longer, opened a two-day session here today with approximately 2000 members, including many of the most prominent men in the telephone business in the country, in attendance.

A message of greeting to the pioneers from Mrs. Mabel G. Bell, wife of Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor, was read, in which she denied published reports of Mr. Bell's dislike of the telephone, saying that the inventor transacted all his really important business over the telephone.

Tonight there will be demonstrations of some of the wonders of modern telephony in charge of Gen. J. J. Carthy, of New York, vice-president and head of the research laboratory of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and F. A. Stevenson, New York, director of the long distance department of the same company.

A transcontinental roll call including telephone conversations from New York to San Francisco, with Cleveland "listen in," will feature the program today. New York will answer first and then, city by city, the various stations on the transcontinental telephone line will be "cut in." The exhibition will be held in Cleveland's public hall, and it is expected that 13,000 persons will be present.

## OHIO W. C. T. U. BACKS WOMAN'S CANDIDACY

CLEVELAND, O. Sept. 27 (Special Correspondence)—Judge Florence E. Allen of the Cuyahoga County common pleas bench—the first woman to be made a judge in Ohio—has been formally notified that her candidacy for a place on the Ohio State Supreme Court bench has been endorsed by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Ohio. She is an independent candidate. This endorsement supplements those already given by several county branches of that organization and by the Cleveland chapter Daughters of the American Revolution.

Florence Allen clubs have been formed in the last week in Lucas, Seneca, Wood, Hocking, Richland, Hancock, Pickaway and Cuyahoga counties.

Judge Allen is a thorough believer in non-partisan courts and was elected by the largest vote ever given a judicial candidate. If she is chosen to the supreme bench, she will be its second independent member—Judge J. M. Wanamaker of Akron being the first.

## JEAN LONGUET WILL TOUR UNITED STATES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Jean Longuet, French Socialist, is expected to arrive here soon for a lecture tour of the United States. Twenty-five meetings already have been arranged, and all the larger industrial centers east of the Mississippi River are included in the list.

In a letter received recently by the secretary of the tour committee, M. Longuet mentions numerous conferences with Morris Hillquit and Algeron Lee, who are in Europe as representatives of the Socialist Party in the United States.

The committee announces that M. Longuet's first appearance in America will be at a banquet here on Saturday, Nov. 12, to be followed by a meeting in Carnegie Hall the Sunday evening following.



Miss Belle Sherwin

Second Vice-President and Chairman of the Efficiency in Government Committee of the National League of Women Voters. She is a Resident of Cleveland, O.

## LEAGUE WILL TRAIN WOMEN IN POLITICS

Then Will Urge Them to Concentrate Efforts to Obtain Passage of Desired Legislation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 — Plans were made for increasing the efficiency and extending the scope of the work of the National League of Women Voters, in training women to meet the responsibilities of citizenship at a conference of the league's leaders, held recently in the capital. This meeting, called by Miss Belle Sherwin, of Cleveland, Ohio, second vice-president, and chairman of the citizenship training division was attended by the chairman of the committees on child welfare, education, living costs, women in industry, and international co-operation to prevent war.

The citizenship training work of the league actually constitutes the main purpose of the organization, and includes within its scope the work of the various subcommittees. While the league intends to keep a watchful eye upon federal legislation, it is planning to concentrate its efforts upon the organization of citizenship schools and classes, where women voters may be afforded an opportunity to discuss local, state, and national politics. Courses of this kind have been given in a more or less experimental way, but it has been decided to make them an increasingly important part of the league program.

"League workers in each state will be asked to concentrate upon not more than three legislative measures," said Miss Sherwin. "In this way we hope to obtain quicker results than by spreading our energies over a broader ground. One of the greatest problems facing us is to make women see the necessity of hard, continuous study of political and economic problems. It is easy enough to stir up interest in some big question just before an election, but this is not sufficient. Efficient citizenship requires a real procedure of education, and we are trying by various means to make the facilities for it available to all."

Some of the state universities are co-operating with the league in offering citizenship courses, said Miss Sherwin, and this has proved a most satisfactory procedure. In other states the league has trained experts to organize courses in various districts; this work is the "normal schools" which are held usually at some large college or university, and which are attended by local officers and their assistants. Economic experts and statesmen are in charge of these schools, and an attempt is made to outline the most advisable lines to be followed by local citizenship classes.

"One of our problems," said Miss Sherwin, "is to find people adequately trained to take back to their local communities the ideas developed at these larger central meetings."

"At the conference just concluded, plans for co-operation between the seven committees were formulated, the idea being for each of the committees to hold itself ready to furnish information on any matter of current interest in federal or state legislation; to help each state organization to procure the passage of legislation which is most needed, and to supply information useful in citizenship courses."

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## CHANGES IN NEWS STYLE PREDICTED

Senator Sees Passing of Narrative Method of Reporting Events

CHICAGO, Sept. 29—An abandonment of the present-day narrative style of reporting for a return to the old-time, semi-editorial sort of newspaper reporting, in response to a demand for a more informed account of national and international happenings, was predicted last night by Medill McCormick, United States Senator from Illinois, in a speech before the Medill School of Journalism. He said in part:

The most highly paid writers in Washington today are those whose news and comment is syndicated everywhere in the United States. We want informed consideration of the news sent by trained and educated men. What rank and rotten newspaper work it is which permits a boy in the press gallery to write a column about the parliamentary antics of a political anachronism, to the exclusion of a half column upon agricultural credits and another half column upon exports.

## GENERAL PERSHING'S SON EQUIPS FATHER'S CAR WITH WIRELESS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—The appearance of a bright copper wire running around the top of one of the big army limousines used by Gen. John J. Pershing set afoot here a rumor that the former chief of the American Expeditionary Forces had become a "radio fan," and listened in on concerts and other matters passing in the air as he rode about the country in the car.

Inquiry at the General's office today disclosed, however, that it was not John J., but Warren Pershing, the General's young son, who had equipped the motor car with the radio apparatus. He was aided in his project by the army sergeant who drives the General's car and the pair now are able to ride to music and they occasionally induce the General himself to listen in.

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## PORT BETTERMENT URGED IN MICHIGAN

Farmers of State Being Lined Up Behind Constitution Change Its Proponents Seek

DETROIT, Sept. 29.—(By The Associated Press)—Michigan agriculturalists generally are lining up in behalf of the proposed amendment to the State constitution that would permit establishment of port districts and make possible harbor and wharf developments now regarded as next to impossible, according to Tom L. Munger, assistant secretary of the Detroit Board of Commerce. Mr. Munger is secretary of the port development committee of the board, which is carrying on the State-wide campaign in behalf of the proposed amendment.

The committee, Mr. Munger points out, has appealed to the farmers of the State for support of the proposition on the grounds that every agriculturalist will benefit, the majority of them directly, by development of the State's lake ports. This benefit would be derived, it has been explained, through more accessible markets and more economical transportation.

Although they will gain by port development, those residing in communities in which the ports of the State are not located would not be obliged to share in expense of such betterments, it is pointed out, as funds for the development work will be raised entirely within the districts where it is to be expended.

Mass meetings in virtually every important city in the State will be held during October, at which speakers representing the Detroit board will outline the advantages that would be expected to come to the State through port betterments. Offers to send speakers were made to Chambers of Commerce in the various cities, and these invitations have been accepted. Dates for the meetings are yet to be set.

## MICHIGAN DEMOCRATS PASS OVER MR. FORD

BAY CITY, Mich., Sept. 29.—A movement to endorse Henry Ford as a presidential candidate in 1924 failed at the Democratic state convention here yesterday when the resolutions committee decided such action would be "premature and too far in advance of the election."

Those opposing the movement held that endorsement of Mr. Ford would make the presidential issue the dominating feature of the coming campaign in Michigan and detract from the strength of Woodbridge N. Ferris, the party's nominee for Senator. The platform assailed the seating of Truman H. Newberry, Senator, accused the National Administration of violating campaign pledges and endorsed the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project.

## TARIFF AIDS THE RICH, SAYS SENATOR WALSH

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 29.—David I. Walsh, Senator from Massachusetts, chairman of the Democratic National Senatorial Committee, in an address here yesterday before state Democratic organization leaders, assailed acts of the present Administration and declared "No party ever lost so quickly and so completely the confidence of the American people as the Republican Party in the last two years."

"The reason for it," he said, "is that the Administration in Washington is not in touch or in sympathy with the American people but is controlled by predatory wealth—the almighty dollar."

"The tariff law will extort \$5,000,000,000 from consumers and put it in the pockets of the tariff barons. It will make prices so high that even business will be against it."

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## TEACHERS QUESTION OHIO CANDIDATES

Retirement Law Approved and Better Tax Laws Proposed in School Circular

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 29.—All candidates for the General Assembly at the fall election have been sent a questionnaire to learn their attitude on measures that affect the schools, by teachers in Cuyahoga County schools.

"We are interested especially in three matters at the coming session of the Legislature," H. R. Hazel, president of the Cleveland Teachers Association, said.

Of the Ohio teachers' retirement law, the query said: "We sincerely hope it will not be altered."

"We believe the best interests of the schools will be served by a provision in the school laws whereby a teacher who has satisfactorily completed three years of service in the same district shall thereafter continue in the employment of the board of education until dismissed for a specific reason," the questionnaire declared.

"We believe the people should know the purpose for which money contributed as taxes is to be used. There should be definite and separate levies for school, library, and county purposes."

R. G. Jones, superintendent of the Cleveland public schools, in a letter inclosed with the query, points out the need for better tax laws.

"Before the ever-increasing social demands overwhelm us, the Legislature should decide whether there shall be a separate tax," he said, "for all welfare interests, and whether the schools shall be allowed to establish a 'pay-as-you-go' policy in providing new buildings, instead of the present expensive plan of bonding the city for these improvements."

## BETTER MARKETING DRIVE IS ARRANGED

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 28.—(Special Correspondence)—Following conferences between the extension division of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, the executive committee of the Cotton Marketing Association and farm bureau leaders, it has been announced that the college and the farm bureau forces will join on a campaign from Oct. 15 to Dec. 22, to sign up all the cotton planters of the State as members of the co-operative marketing system.

A 100 per cent enrollment will be the goal of the campaign workers, led by B. B. Wiggins, as chairman, and Gus Hill as campaign manager.

BRITISH COAL OUTPUT LESS  
LONDON, Sept. 29.—The British coal output for the week ended Sept. 16 was 4,994,700 tons, a decrease of 166,100 from the previous week.

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## OHIO WOMEN PLAN ENFORCEMENT AID

Temperance Union Will Meet in Four-Days' Convention at Findlay

FINDLAY, O., Sept. 29.—The important part women may play in enforcement of prohibition laws will be one of the main objects to be brought out at the annual state convention of the Ohio Women's Christian Temperance Union here Oct. 17-20. How women may give the greatest aid possible in helping enforcement officers keep dry laws from being violated, will be discussed.

Miss Georgia Hopley of Bucyrus, the only woman prohibition agent in the United States, will be one of the speakers, and she is expected to tell the delegates definitely what they may do to aid the federal and state governments in running down bootleggers and manufacturers of illicit liquor.

"Women naturally are observing, usually more so than men," said Mrs. H. D. van Kirk, Columbus, secretary of the state organization. "Consequently they ought to make better unofficial prohibition agents."

Law enforcement work is as important as anything that has been done by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. van Kirk declared. "We fought for nearly two decades to get laws against liquor passed," she asserted. "There's no question what that was important work. Now unless we remain in the fight, the results of all those years' efforts will not be realized fully."

Six hundred delegates will attend the convention, representing a membership of 43,000.

Other speakers will include Miss Vera Adamson, Akron, who has just completed six years of missionary work in the Philippine Islands, and Mrs. Nell Burger, Springfield, Mo., state president of the Missouri Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

## MUSEUM OF EDISONIA TO OPEN IN NEW YORK

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Proceeding by several days the opening of the annual electrical show of which it is to be a part, the Museum of Edisonia and the exhibit of historical electrical apparatus will open here next Monday at the Grand Central Palace. This exhibit is being arranged as part of the celebration of 40 years of Edison service in New York.

It was in September, 1882, that Thomas A. Edison placed his first central station in service, the anniversary of which was observed with a dinner in his honor, Sept. 11.

The exhibit, together with the aggregation of apparatus illustrating some of the most important contributions of Mr. Edison to the field of electrical illumination, is a veritable treasure house. It tells not only the story of the progress of the electric light from the pioneer arc light days, but also the authentic history of the origin and development of the successful incandescent electric lamp up to 1880.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## Wendling Quartet at Berkshire Festival of Chamber Music

Pittsfield, Mass., Sept. 28

Special Correspondence

REGER's quintet in A major, op. 146, for strings and clarinet, was presented for the first time in America at the opening of the Berkshire Chamber Music Festival this afternoon, the Wendling Quartet—Carl Wendling, Hans Michaelis, Philip Neeter, and Alfred Saal—assisted by Georges Grisez, clarinetist, playing.

The work shows extraordinary simplicity of texture for music by Reger and it contains passages of much charm. For a Reger piece, too, it has considerable diversity of feeling. Humor sparkles in the second movement and sentiment glows in the third. The work was delightfully performed. Balance of tone was admirable, execution brilliant, interpretation engaging.

Mr. Wendling and Mr. Grisez, as former Boston Symphony Orchestra players, were known to many persons in the audience, but Mr. Wendling, as head of the Wendling Quartet, was heard for the first time in the United States. The impression made by him and his three companions in art upon the people assembled at the Berkshire Temple of Music, while favorable with regard to the Reger work, was doubtfully so with regard to the other numbers of the program.

The concert began with Beethoven's quartet in A minor, Op. 132, which is truly a difficult thing for artists to tune up with and for listeners to get into a musical mood with. The playing in this work was somewhat heavy and inelastic. It was, indeed, serious but neither richly nor enchantingly so. Nevertheless it was honest. In fine, it gave intellectual if not emotional satisfaction. And the same could be said of the playing of Schumann's quartet in A major, op. 41, No. 3.

The concerts continue until Saturday afternoon at the auditorium built four years ago on South Mountain by Mrs. F. S. Coolidge. Organizations to take part include the New York Trio and the Chamber Music Society of San Francisco. On Saturday the winning piece in the Coolidge competition, Leo Weiner's quartet in F sharp minor, will be produced. W. P. T.

## Alberto Salvi Opens

## Toronto Music Season

TORONTO, Sept. 26 (Special Correspondence)—The local music season opened at Massey Hall last night with a recital by Alberto Salvi, harpist, who achieved effects which even surpassed in subtle range of shading and sustained cantabile his performance of last year. He played 12 numbers, the most popular of which were the Liszt "Liebestraum," No. 3; a Schubert "Moment Musical"; "Garden of Fantasy"; Schuecker's "Impromptu," and his own transcription of the Posnitz "Ballade."

In October Jeanne Gordon and Giulio Friml will be heard here in scenes from "Carmen" and "Trovatore"; Marie Novello, the Welsh pianist, and

## "When Knighthood Was In Flower"

New York, Sept. 27

Special Correspondence

EVERY once in so often an enthusiastic press agent, crying his wares in the motion-picture market, begins enthusiastic praises by assuring us that "no expense has been spared" to make the particular production of which he speaks the greatest success of motion picture history. After seeing the Cosmopolitan production, released by Paramount, of the book, "When Knighthood Was In Flower," our first amazed impression is of the vast amount of money that must have been spent before the picture radiates opulence.

It has other claims for distinction, however. The settings, by Joseph Urban, are magnificent, the direction is excellent, and the photography is rarely beautiful. These considerations, unfortunately, are secondary to the impression of costliness which the picture inevitably leaves in the mind of the beholder. The programs, which are as opulent appearing as the picture itself (being in book form, with decorated type and illustrations) naïvely put the money consideration first, telling us frankly, and in what must have been a feat of higher mathematics, that the "enormous sum of \$1,231,491.20 was spent, which meant \$954.29 an hour," on the production.

The second paragraph reads, "Ever since there have been motion pictures, producers and stars have cast envious glances at this masterpiece of Charles Major's. But many things stood in the way of its being screened. First of all was the tremendous cost that would be entailed. Because of the grandeur of the court life in the days of Henry VIII, whose sister, Mary Tudor, is the central figure in the story, it was realized that 'When Knighthood Was In Flower' would, of necessity, be the most costly picture ever made."

After that, the program goes on to tell an interesting enough story of how the rights were obtained, gives the dimensions in feet and acres of the sets built for background, tells where the gowns were made, and how many months it took to reproduce the elaborate screens, carved doors, coats of arms and ornamental work on the state coaches and barges. There are then more figures as to the value of art objects used in the picture, the weight in pounds of Princess Mary's wedding dress, and finally, as though in an afterthought, the cast is mentioned and extolled.

Reading the program through before the curtain rises, it is natural that these facts should impress the audience in the order of their relative importance, as decided by the advertising man who wrote the text. When the picture appears, it is perhaps only



The Chamber Music Society of San Francisco

Louis Persinger, First Violin; Louis Ford, Second Violin; Nathan Firestone, Viola; Walter Ferner, Violoncello; Elias Hecht, Flute

Bertha Crawford, the Toronto operatic soprano, who has recently returned from Europe, will give a joint recital; Mischa Elman comes to give what may be called his annual recital; Giovanni Martinelli and Frances Alda will give an operatic recital, and the Duncan dancers appear on the last night of the month. In November will appear the Boston Symphony Orchestra with Frieda Hempel as assisting artist; Emma Calvé, in recital; Josef Hofmann and Sergei Rachmaninoff. In December the New York Symphony Orchestra concert will be the outstanding attraction. In January Tschida Seidel, the Hamburg Concert Society, Geraldine Farrar, and the London String Quartet will appear. All the local choirs announce the usual number of concerts, the National Chorus, under Dr. Albert Ham, and the Mendelssohn Choir, under H. A. Fricker, having already published their programs.

escape. In one scene, only the moving red torches of the pursuers could be seen coming jerkily through the rain and darkness. In no other way could the suspense of the chase be translated so thrillingly to the audience. The occasional lightning of the gloom, to permit a glimpse of menacing figures hurling themselves through the gloom, gave an impression as strong as that which might be obtained by the hurried beat of words on a printed page, written by a master of the language.

These things, as well as others, make the picture a worthy addition to the really good photoplays of the year. J. P.

Boston will be the first city in the United States outside of New York to witness "When Knighthood Was In Flower," Cosmopolitan's picture of Charles Major's historical romance, with Marion Davies as the star.

The Cosmopolitan Corporation has leased the Park Theater for an indefinite run of this picture beginning the week of Oct. 23. Before the opening the Park Theater will be decorated in the period of the picture by Joseph Urban.

## "Thin Ice"

New Haven, Sept. 27

Special Correspondence

Messrs. Shubert present "Thin Ice," a comedy drama in three acts, by Percival Knight. The Shubert Theater, Sept. 25. The cast: Whitney Nelson.....Felix Krembs Alan Woodruff.....H. Dudley Hawley Pedro de Carille.....C. Henry Gordon Mr. Burbridge.....Percival Knight Edith Satterly.....Olive Wyndham Helen Whitney Nelson.....Gilda Leary

Percival Knight's comedy, "Thin Ice," is indeed a little thin, but it is an amusing evening's entertainment written with a certain refreshing neatness. The idea is that to make the course of true love run its smoothest, the deus ex machina should be kept on the premises. The usual Long Island country house is the scene, and the characters belong to the group that, according to the best theater traditions, exist to play golf, polo, and spend week ends. But in spite of Mr. Knight's familiar material and a lavish binder of "sure-fire" situations, his comedy is redeemed by the clever turns and restraint of the dialogue, as well as by his own acting. And back of it all is a real comedy idea.

This idea concerns the adventures of a demobilized captain of infantry in the English Army who comes to America in search of a position as butler. The natural course of coincidence leads the ex-captain, Mr. Burbridge, to apply at the Long Island country house of an ex-brother-officer, Whitney Nelson. He is joyfully welcomed by Mr. Nelson but wins his place to Mrs. Nelson he shall appear merely as the new butler. The Nelsons are passing through a temporary cloud of quarrels and misunderstandings, besides harboring a younger sister of Mrs. Nelson and two shady adventurers posing as friends. The butler has two and a half joyous days in which to be the deus ex machina already referred to. He exposes first one and then the other adventurer, substitutes blank cartridges for real ones in Nelson's revolver, thereby keeping the comedy from turning into tragic melodrama, and in the third act inherits a title in time to have Mrs. Nelson's sister propose to him for the final curtain.

A simple but pleasing little comedy, with amusing acting by the author, Miss Gilda Leary and Miss Olive Wyndham, not to mention the Fujii of T. Tamamoto which was all that a Japanese valet of the stage should be. Not an event but an entertainment sums it all up. J. R. C.

## "You'll Be Surprised"

San Francisco, Sept. 15

Special Correspondence

Morocco's new musical comedy by Oliver Morosco and Roy Bryant, with music and lyrics by George Baldwin, presented by Oliver Morosco. The production is staged by Augustin J. Glassmire. The cast: Winnie Warner.....Winnie Baldwin Lord Percy Dumbill.....Percy Bronson Janice Marbury.....Rose Perfect Robert Canfield.....Herbert Hoey Higgins, Dumbill's valet.....Roy Atwell Hawkins.....George Baldwin Tompkins.....Jimmy Dunn Sue, the cook.....Marjorie Leach Manuel.....Roy Guisti Rose.....Babe Hilderbrand Myrtle.....Emily Stead Francis Matvey.....Anita Sullivan George.....Harry Hoyt Frank.....Roy Baldwin Bill.....Graham McWilliams Henry.....George Archer

"You'll Be Surprised" is a promise which is fulfilled by Oliver Morosco's latest production. It is a musical comedy with a real plot, good comedy, and music which is enjoyable if not conspicuously distinctive or "catchy."

Briefly, the story is that of Minnie Warner, owner of some Oklahoma oil wells, a Long Island estate, and of untold wealth, but lacking the culture necessary for admittance to New York society. She is beloved by Hawkins, foreman of her ranch, but she is determined to marry a title and so gain entrance to social circles. With the aid of Janice and Robert she stages an elaborate party, hiring a group of girls to pose as aristocrats, and a Lord Dumbill to add nobility to the occasion. Lord Dumbill is being supported by his valet, and the valet's cash is rapidly disappearing. Consequently, Winnie offers to settle all of his debts and give him a huge additional sum if he will marry her so that she will be a "lady" and be able to show her Oklahoma friends a real "lord." He accepts.

In Oklahoma, Lord Dumbill is made miserable by the jealous Hawkins who initiates him into the mysteries of ranch life. Hawkins plots to gain control of some of Winnie's oil stock, but his plans are thwarted by Dumbill. In a moment of pique Winnie informs Dumbill that she ought to have married a business man, and repudiates him for not being one. Dumbill departs via airplane—leaving Winnie's check for his "purchase price" to be returned to her, and informs his valet that he is going away to become a business man. One year later the principals assemble in the office of the noted divorce lawyer, D'Arcy Crumbell, who proves to be none other than Lord Percy Dumbill. Winnie and Percy are reunited.

The story remains uppermost throughout the performance, but it gives chance for dancing and comedy

## AMUSEMENTS

TONIGHT at 8:15  
Grand Matinee TOMORROW at 2:15

THE MAN!  
THE BEAST!  
The JUNGLE!

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Motion Pictures of WILD ANIMALS  
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## Soviet Russia Guards

Its Treasures of Art

PETROGRAD, Sept. 1.—The Hermitage, one of the greatest art galleries in the world, exists today in all pre-war magnificence as a visible refutation, not only of rumors that Russia's finest paintings had been destroyed or taken during the revolution, but of those adventurers who occasionally have peddled in New York and Paris supposedly original paintings from its collections.

Small groups of school children, piloted through the galleries by teachers; a few art students; occasional proletarian enthusiasts; and now and then a foreigner who strays into Petrograd are about the only visitors to the galleries, and they seem lost in its spacious rooms. But the great paintings still are on the splendid walls; the rare porcelains and Greek vases of priceless antiquity are still in their glass cabinets; the marble statues brought from the ends of the earth still stand on their pedestals; the unrivaled collections of old coins, Egyptian scarabs and countless other art objects are still in their carefully numbered trays.

The Winter Palace, adjoining the Hermitage, still bears marks of the shelling and machine-gunning it suffered during the early days of the Bolshevik coup d'état, but the building housing the valuable art collections has been spared even these marks of battle.

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THEATRICAL  
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GEORGE M. GATTS presents  
EMMA DUNN  
"HER HAPPINESS"

NEW YORK  
VANDERBILT W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
"The Torch-Bearers" is just as good a bit of reflection of life as Ibsen's "Ghosts" or "A Doll's House," and—oh, how beautifully it is being acted.—J. R. C. The Christian Science Monitor.

"THE TORCH-BEARERS"  
BY GEORGE KELLY

KLAW  
Th. W. 45 St. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
"The Funniest Comedian in Town," in his Comedy of Scottish Characters.

HUNKY DORY  
"Captivates."—N. Y. Times.

SHUBERT  
Th. W. 44th St. W. 8:30. Evs. 8:30  
Matinee Wed. and Sat. 2:30

Greenwich Village Follies  
Fourth Annual Production

FRAZEE  
WEST 42d St. Brooklyn 42d St. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
"You will enjoy this farce."—The Daily News.

WILLIAM COURTNEY  
"Her Temporary Husband" By Edw. J. Foulton

## An Art Clearing House

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—A \$4,000,000 "Art Clearing House," the project of the League of American Artists, Inc., and designed to relieve the studio shortage and aid native talent, is to be built in New York, according to an announcement made here by a committee represented by Robert Vonnob, chairman; Harry Watrous, George Bellows, Howard Giles, Mrs. Harry Payne Bingham, and Robert Henri. Mr. Vonnob is now in Paris making a survey of conditions surrounding the art institutions in the French capital.

The purposes of the new enterprise are officially set forth by the committee as follows:

"Our charter, issued under the incorporation laws of the State of New York, specifically states that our objects are to promote general and active interest in the creation of a large public exhibition building worthy of the nation, and sufficient to house all the exhibitions of the various societies of arts and crafts, the galleries to be under such government as to render its spaces equally eligible to all, and to be a clearing house national in scope, a source of education and a valuable stimulant to the life and all the interests of the country."

Julian Bowes, managing secretary of the league, said the plan had been in contemplation for more than a year. John Sloan, a charter member of the league and president of the Society of Independent Artists, said:

"A great center for exhibitions of any and all art is one of our major projects. The league will bring about the new building we all need. We are not an exhibiting society but a business society, and we intend to provide adequate exhibition opportunities for all. The spirit is that of the early artists' guilds. It is not the organization of a clique and will practice no favoritism. The building will be national in scope."

The following statement was made by Robert Henri, a member of the building committee:

"Our plan includes all artists working in America, irrespective of membership in this society and without in any way conflicting with such affiliation as they may already have. It is important not so much for a purpose of developing art production as for its program of molding conditions under which great art can be produced."

"We shall embrace the formation of a company to issue stock and the institution of a business organization for the exclusive purpose of establishing a great public market place where the works of American artists may be sold," said Mr. Bowes.

"This will be done in three ways. First, the patron members of the league and those interested in the project will subscribe capital stock and the public will be asked to come in. Second, the league members are each to put on sale a picture or piece of sculpture and, after the selling price is set into the company, the artist receiving stock in lieu thereof. Third, the company will so organize its plans that the building will be self-supporting in the letting out of studio space and exhibition galleries."

"The group exhibition plan will be strictly adhered to, though art society exhibitions may at stated times be privileged to exhibit. A corps of salesmen will be employed and each group exhibiting will have free sales service and publicity."

## University Play Contest

BERKELEY, Cal., Sept. 18 (Special Correspondence)—The University of California Greek Theater, at Berkeley, announces its second annual play contest, with conditions and rules the same as those for the 1921 contest, which was won by Dan Totheroh, with his drama, "Wild Birds." Manuscripts must be in the hands of the directors of the Greek Theater before midnight on Jan. 1, 1923. The prize is \$300 and production of the play in the Greek Theater. Plays must be the original work of the author; must be long enough for a full evening's entertainment, and the contestants must be residents of California. Judges are Stark Young, dramatic critic; Winthrop Ames, producing manager, and Kenneth Macgowan, editor and critic. The prize-winning play will be produced early in the spring of 1923.

Announcement also is made of the sixth series of amateur productions formerly at Wheeler Hall of the University of California, under the direction of Sam Hume and Irving Pichel, but now to be produced in the Plaza Theater at San Francisco by the same players and management. These plays are "Miss Lulu Bett," by Zona Gale; "The Truth About Blayds," by A. A. Milne; "Heartbreak House," by George Bernard Shaw; "The S. S. Tenacity," from the French of Charles Vildrac; "Enter Madame," by Gilda

## Varesi, and Sheridan's "The School for Scandal"

The University of California Little Theater Players, consisting entirely of undergraduates of the university, which has met with a great measure of success and approval, moves this year into Wheeler Hall. This company announces its program this season as including: Shaw's "You Never Can Tell," Milne's "The Dover Road," Horace Hodges' "Grumpy," Louis N. Parker's "Rosemary," and A. E. Thomas' "Come Out of the Kitchen."

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MIDDLE CLASSES  
OF AUSTRIA ARE  
MOST AFFECTEDAmerican Relief Mission Chief  
Adds Another Picture of Plight  
Under Shrunken Currency

By GARDNER L. HARDING  
NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (Special).—Gardner Richardson, who has been for more than two years chief of the mission of the American Relief Administration to Austria, and who has been one of the most successful of the semi-diplomatic relief agents, has just returned from a brief visit to Vienna. In detailing for The Christian Science Monitor some of his conclusions on the present situation in Austria, Mr. Richardson declared that Austria was making slow headway in a sea of almost unimaginable difficulties.

**Tracing Currency Values**  
"Take the financial question, for instance," he said. "I have here a chart which has just been prepared under my direction to exhibit the recent history of the amazing fall of the Austrian krona. In 1919, it was worth about 1 1/2 Swiss centimes, as compared with its normal value of 100 centimes. Today, it is valued at less than .005 of them. Within the same period another part of old Austria, Czechoslovakia, raised the value of its own crown from less than 100 centimes to 120, or more than 2,400 times the value of the financial unit of Vienna."

"Or take the same history in American dollars. This other chart shows the drop of the krona in the same interval from 41.5 crowns to the dollar to the almost incredible figure of 75,350 crowns to the dollar, or a drop in value of 15,000 times the dollar value. It is interesting to note in this connection as regards the German mark that on a certain date early in August, 1921, the German mark was exchangeable at equal value for the Czechoslovakian crown. If any German had been wise enough to have changed his money then at that rate, he would have made his capital to-day 51 times over. So far as I know, no German did, for these things, to economists as well as the greenest layman, were absolutely unpredictable."

"The lesson of this is beyond the scope of the present world, but in the practical question of Austria it is obvious that the situation for Austria is intolerable. Before the war, Vienna, a city of 2,000,000 people, was a proper clearing house for the industry of the 40,000,000 people of the old Austria. Now, with this same capital existing in the midst of a truncated country of only 8,000,000 people, the whole thing is out of proportion, and the capital with its surplus, its industry, investment and its redundant institutions, overbalances the nation. This, and, of course, the refusal of the victorious powers to lend any sufficient aid to Austria in her plight, is the cause of the unhappy situation existing in Austria today."

## Middle Class Has Burden

"For a time the burden fell heaviest on the laboring classes, but in spite of the country's straits the lot of the common people of Austria has improved very much within the last two years. As in Germany, there is little unemployment; everybody is working, and the spectre of national ruin has passed away. But the lot of the former middle classes, who lived on a fixed income which has not kept pace with the wild fluctuations of the exchange, is still pitiable in the extreme, and their position deserves the world's genuine sympathy."

"The country has no purchasing power and, consequently, no exports. As I said before, it is a center without a hinterland; it is as if New York were cut off from the rest of the country by a belt of hostile states on whom it has always depended for its trade, if not for the most vital part of its existence. That is the only way I can graphically bring home to Americans the present unnatural situation of present-day Austria."

"The American Relief Administration has worked on two main programs; first, to be the instrument of immediate relief, and secondly, to help create the permanently ameliorative institutions to bring the people back on their feet. Today, with the aid of a dower of \$150,000, much of the relief work of a more permanent character has been put into Austrian hands, but, of course, our work still goes on, and the end is certainly not in sight yet."

"The Austrians have co-operated handsomely with us in every way, and we also owe a great debt of gratitude to the assistance from Jewish sources in America which have worked through the joint district committee, as well as to the liberal and far-sighted donations of the commonwealth fund from the Rockefeller, Carnegie, and similar foundations."

"But I must admit that with the krona quoted at 1-750th of a cent, with little chance of bettering itself, and at the bottom of a dizzy fall in geometric progression, practical bankers cannot be expected to regard loans to Austria other than purely humanitarian. There is much to be said on this, however, and such a loan might have advantages as unpredictable in their turn as the history of the recent past."

"At any rate, the need of Austria is still great, and I am confident that in the reconstruction of Europe which must come ultimately this genuine need, regardless of the issues of the war, will not fall on deaf ears."

WESTERN STATES  
NEED MORE CARS—  
TO MOVE CROPS

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 28.—Utah, Idaho and adjoining states railroads are using every means at their disposal to end the acute shortage of cars for handling perishable fruits and vegetables. It is declared the neglect of eastern railroads to return promptly refrigerator and other cars is the chief cause of the present emergency, and that, for instance, the Pacific Fruit Express which serves the Southern Pacific Railroad with refrigerator cars, has 20,000 refrigerator cars in service, but less than 1000 of these cars are west of El Paso and Ogden.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:		
Call loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Overnight com'l paper	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Year money	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Customers' com'l loans	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Individual bus. col. lns	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Bar silver in New York	68 1/2c	
Bar silver in London	35 1/4d	
Mexican dollars	52 1/2c	
Bar gold in London	93s 10d	
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	99 1/2c	
Domestic bar silver	99 1/2c	

## Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston Delivery:		
Prime 60-day bills	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
30-day bills	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Under 30 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Less Known Banks—		
30-day bills	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Under 30 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Eligible Private Banks—		
60-day bills	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Under 30 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%

## Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote discount rates as follows:			
	P.C.		P.C.
Boston	4	Chicago	4½
New York	4	St. Louis	4½
Philadelphia	4½	Kansas City	4½
Cleveland	4½	Minneapolis	4½
Richmond	4½	Dallas	4½
Atlanta	4½	San Francisco	4½
Amsterdam	4	London	3
Berlin	6½	Madrid	5½
Bombay	4	Paris	5
Brussels	4½	Rome	5½
Bucharest	4	Sofia	6½
Calcutta	4	Stockholm	5½
Christiania	5	Swiss Bank	3½
Copenhagen	5	Tokyo	8
Helsingfors	5	Warsaw	7
Lisbon	7	Vienna	5

## Clearing House Figures

Exchanges	Boston	New York
Aug. 28	\$52,000,000	\$88,000,000
Aug. 29	\$48,822,229	\$80,000,000
Aug. 30	\$20,000,000	\$9,000,000
Aug. 31	\$13,217,103	
F. R. bank credit	\$19,509,783	\$2,000,000

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign currencies are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of sterling and Argentinean all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:		
	Current	Previous
Sterling—		
Demand	\$4.38 1/2	\$4.37 1/2
Cables	4.38 1/2	4.37 1/2
France	65.68 1/2	65.67 1/2
Guillemots	336.8	336.7
Mark	20.44 1/2	20.44
Swiss franc	18.60	18.59
Pesetas	15.11	15.12
Belgian franc	67.12	67.13
Kronen (Austria)	90.04	90.04
Sweden	26.25	26.26
Denmark	20.25	20.25
Norway	16.93	16.93
Kronen (Norway)	16.93	16.93
Argentine	80.32	80.16
Russia	90.04	90.04
Poland	10.15	10.13
Hungary	34	33.87 1/2
Czechoslovakia	20.44 1/2	20.44
Finland	10.22	10.21
Rumania	0.01	0.007 1/2
Rumania	0.001	0.0002
Turkey	50.00	50.00
Shanghai	77	77.25
Hong Kong	57.25	57.37 1/2
Bombay	23.80	23.70
Yokohama	48.20	48.20
Brazil	1130	1200
Uruguay	764	764
Chile	1415	1415
Calcutta	2860	2875

\*1918 average \$2.44 cents per rupee.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

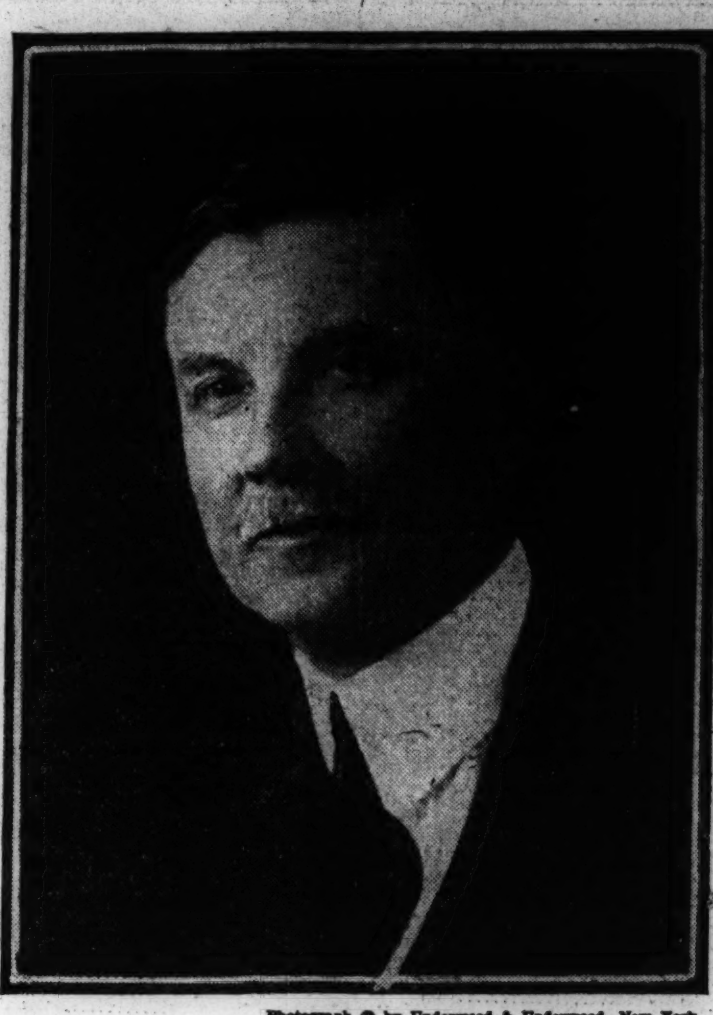
U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Fair, not much change in temperature, tonight and Saturday: light variable winds.  
Southern New England: Fair tonight and Saturday; moderate temperature; gentle variable winds.  
New England: Fair tonight and Saturday; warmer in Maine and southern New Hampshire tonight; moderate southwest winds.

## Weather Outlook

The pressure was high Thursday night over and east of the Mississippi valley and in the far northwest. It was low over a narrow belt extending from the upper Rio Grande Valley northward to Manitoba. This pressure distribution has been attended by fair weather generally. Temperature remains above normal generally east of the Rocky Mountains except on the Atlantic coast, and below normal west of the Rocky Mountains. Temperatures are decidedly above normal over the corn belt. The outlook is for fair weather Friday and Saturday generally east of the Mississippi River, except in Florida, where there will be local rain. The temperature will rise in New England and will change little elsewhere over the eastern half of the country. Winds: North of Sandy Hook, gentle, variable and weather fair Friday. Sandy Hook to Hatteras, gentle to moderate, mostly easterly, and weather fair Friday.

## Official Temperatures

(S. M. Standard time, 75th meridian)				31
Albany	58	Kansas City	78	re
Atlantic City	58	Memphis	68	re
Boston	58	Montreal	58	cl
Buffalo	64	Nantucket	58	of
Calgary	52	New Orleans	74	re
Charleston	70	New York	60	or
Chicago	62	Philadelphia	60	tion
Cincinnati	60	Pittsburgh	58	ab
Des Moines	60	Portland, Me.	52	qu
Eastport	50	Portland, Ore.	50	er
Galveston	74	San Francisco	56	qu
Hatteras	68	St. Louis	68	an
Helen	58	St. Paul	60	all
Jacksonville	74	Washington	62	or



John McHugh

JOHN McHUGH, president of the Mechanics & Metals National Bank of New York, began work as a telegraph operator on the Grand Trunk Railway at \$10 a month, rising to division agent eight years later. He refused further promotion in order to go west, and began his banking career with the State Bank of O'Neill, Neb. In 1898 Mr. McHugh went to Sioux City, Ia., and became officially connected with the Iowa State National Bank, later attaining the presidency of that institution. While in Sioux City, Mr. McHugh effected the merger of four banks, assuming the presidency of the consolidated institution, which took the name of the First National Bank. Mr. McHugh was offered the vice-presidency of the Mechanics & Metals National Bank in 1915 and became president in January, 1922. Since he has had his desk in the New York financial district he has taken an increasingly important part in the large affairs of finance. He is president of the Discount Corporation of New York, and a director of the Seaboard National Bank and the Mercantile Trust Company.

MORE RESTRICTIONS  
FOR STOCK EXCHANGE

Two resolutions throwing further precautions about the actions of stock specialists on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange, have been adopted by the Board of Governors. One of them deals with the manner in which a specialist may take or supply stock; the other with the specialist's book, in which future orders are entered.

The first resolution definitely ties the hands of the specialist in making an arbitrary price for a stock, because the price must be accepted by the broker representing the purchaser and seller. Heretofore, under certain unsettled market conditions, where there are no orders for a stock on the specialist's books, he could make an arbitrary price when an order was received to buy or sell stock "at the market." Under the terms of the new resolution, this price must be agreeable to the buyer or seller of the stock, who must be notified "as soon as possible" after the transfer is made.

## DIVIDENDS

Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston declared the usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 16.  
Postum Cereal declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the common and \$2 on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.  
New Jersey Zinc declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the common and \$2 on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Boston Consolidated Gas Company directors declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Sept. 29 to stock of record Sept. 28. The company has been paying 1 1/2 per cent quarterly.

Exchange Trust Company of Boston declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 28.

Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway declared the regular dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Feb. 28, 1923, to holders of record Feb. 1, 1923.

The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Atlantic Refining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 16.

Delaware & Western Railroad Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Oct. 7.

Western States Gas & Electric Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 14 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Wells Fargo & Co. declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Merchants National Bank of Boston declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 1/2 per cent, payable Oct. 18 to stock of record Sept. 26.

Overseas Securities Corporation has declared a dividend of 4 per cent on the common stock, payable Oct. 18 to holders of record Oct. 2.

Standard Assets Corporation has ordered a cash distribution from liquidation of capital assets of \$20 a share, payable Oct. 2.

General Motors declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.50 on the preferred, \$1.50 on the 6 per cent debenture and \$1.75 on the 7 per cent debenture, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 2.

SOME STANDARD  
OIL SHARES AT  
RECORD PRICESCapitalization of Companies  
Is Expected to Be  
Revamped

One of the strongest markets ever developed in Standard Oil issues has resulted in stocks of several leading companies selling at the highest prices on record, while virtually all the Standards have had remarkable price gains in the last few weeks. Activity and strength followed immediately the upholding of President Harding's veto of the bonus bill. Plans of leading Standard Oil companies for large capital distributions had been held in abeyance, pending the outcome of the proposed bonus legislation. With the bonus definitely out of the way for the present session, danger of raising funds for bonus payment by taking large corporate surpluses was eliminated.

## Price Range of Stocks

Below is presented a table which sets forth high price on Wednesday, high and low for 1922, and record high price of 12 leading Standard Oil stocks:			
	High	1922	Record
Standard Oil of Ind.	318	335	256
Standard Oil of Cal.	274	285	215
Standard Oil of Ky.	108 1/2	110 1/2	76 1/2
Standard Oil of N. Y.	550	550	341
Standard Oil of Ohio	530	530	330

\*In 1917. †In 1916. ‡In 1915. §In 1920.

## New York Company's Gain

Standard Oil of New York has had most consistent and largest advance of any Standard Oil this year, the gain of more than 200 points representing an appreciation of in excess of \$150,000,000 on its \$75,000,000 capital. The New York is expected to be one of the first to revamp its capitalization with a big stock dividend and splitting of par value of its shares.

Standard Oil of Kansas is expected shortly to announce an increase in capital from \$2,000,000, \$100 par, to \$6,000,000 of \$25 par stock. Vacuum Oil with surplus more than four times its \$15,000,000 stock is also considering a stock dividend and reducing the par.

## LONDON STOCK

MARKET REFLECTS  
NEAR EAST AFFAIRS

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Increased apprehension was noted on the stock exchange here today over growing seriousness of the situation in the Near East, following advances of Turkish forces into the neutral zone on the Asiatic side of the Straits of Dardanelles.

There was considerable uncertainty among operators in securities and the markets were unsettled. Numerous bear drives were made throughout the list.

Glit-edged investment issues were particularly affected by unfavorable news from Constantinople and were weaker. French loans were dull, but fairly well maintained.

Home rates were flat under selling by bears. There was moderate liquidation in Argentine rails. Dollar descriptions were quiet around previous levels.

Profit-taking by the Continent led to recessions in the oil section. Royal Dutch was 3 1/2, Shell Transport & Trading 4 1/2, and Mexican Eagle 2 1/2.

In the rubber department small declines were noted. Industrials were irregular but generally lower. Hudson's Bay was 7 1/2.

Kaffirs were in supply and sagged. Consols for money 5 1/2, Grand Trunk, 4 De Beers 11, Rand Mines 2 1/2, Money 2 1/2 per cent. Discount rates, short bills 2 1/2-3 per cent; three months' bills 2 1/2-3 1/2 per cent.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The National City Company of New York is the successful bidder for the \$10,000,000 Haiti loan.

The Cuban House has voted for a \$50,000,000 foreign loan. The measure now goes to the Senate.

The Commercial Credit Company of Baltimore may acquire the Continental Guaranty Company. In the event of the merger, the Commercial concern will have resources of \$55,000,000 with an annual business approximating \$135,000,000.

Greenwich, Conn., assessors have made a uniform advance of 25 per cent in property values to bring the assessed valuation of property nearer sales value. The tax rate is not to increase, because the amount is governed by the budget.

Of 147,000 Canadian-owned freight cars, 19,000 are in the United States at a time when there is a serious shortage across the border. The Railway Association of Canada says the shortage may have an effect on the shipment of newsprint to the United States.

NATIONAL CITY  
COMPANY GETS  
NEW HAITI BONDS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—In connection with the award to the National City Company of New York City of the \$10,000,000 loan for the Government of Haiti, bids were also submitted by Speyer & Co. and Blair & Co. of New York, bidding together, and by Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston, but that of the National City Company was regarded as the most advantageous to Haiti.

The bonds are the first series of the \$40,000,000 loan provided in the protocol of 1913 between the United States and Haiti.

The chief purpose of the proposed loan is to permit Haiti to take advantage of the present situation in the exchange market, in order to refund the external loans of 1896 and 1899, now being held in France. The remainder will be employed, with the bonds of an internal issue which is also contemplated for the settlement of internal debts and for public works.

The bonds will be secured by a first lien on the internal revenues of the Republic and a second lien on the customs revenues, subject to 5 per cent allowance for payment of the salaries and expense of the general receiver of customs and the financial adviser.

FEDERAL RESERVE  
BANK REPORTS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Federal Reserve System statement of resources and liabilities compares (last 900 omitted):			
	Sept. 27, 1922	Sept. 20, 1922	Sept. 20, 1921
Total gold reserves	\$3,076,943	\$3,061,868	\$3,061,868
Legal tender notes	73,125,182	73,125,182	73,125,182
Total reserves	\$3,203,127	\$3,187,870	\$3,187,870
Bills discounted	139,102	139,102	139,102
Sec by gov't oblig.	139,102	139,102	139,102
U. S. Gov't bonds	238,116	238,116	238,116
U. S. Gov't bonds in op. mkt.	658,296	658,296	658,296
Member bank res. act.	1,797,975	1,797,975	1,797,975
F. R. notes in actual circ.	2,243,384	2,243,384	2,243,384
Ratio of total res. to de pos.	78.4%	78.3%	78.3%
F. R. note liab. comb.	78.4%	78.3%	78.3%

The ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined for the 12 Federal Reserve banks and the entire system as of Sept. 27, 1922, compared with the previous week and a year ago, follows:

	Sept. 27, 1922	Sept. 20, 1922	Sept. 20, 1921
Boston	81.9	81.5	76.0
New York	82.7	84.4	82.4
Philadelphia	73.2	73.2	70.9
Cleveland	71.7	71.0	68.6
Richmond	76.7	73.8	43.7
Atlanta	79.9	77.5	40.9
Chicago	87.7	87.2	67.3
St. Louis	72.0	72.0	65.9
Minneapolis	65.9	66.7	40.5
Kansas City	63.8	64.0	51.4
Dallas	67.5	66.9	57.7
San Francisco	69.6	68.3	64.3
Total	78.4	78.3	69.0

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston statement of resources and liabilities compares (900 omitted):

	Sept 27 1922	Sept 20 1922
Resources:		
total gold reserves....	\$252,043	\$249,719
Legal tender notes, silv, etc.	5,200	8,043
Total reserves....	260,242	257,762
Bills discounted:		
by U S Gov obl.	8,526	7,449
all other .....	16,914	19,519
U.S. right in op mkt	15,857	14,807
total bills on hand....	41,297	41,775
to deposit and FR		
Liabilities:		
Mem bank res act.	122,663	122,524
FR notes in act circ	193,426	190,351
ratio of total reserve		
total liab comb.....	81.9%	81.5%



RATHER VIOLENT  
FLUCTUATIONS  
IN SECURITIES

NEW YORK STOCKS

Price Movements in Stock  
Market Are Active and  
Erratic

Stock prices had a severe setback at the opening of today's New York stock market. The break in sterling, resulting from disquieting dispatches from the Near East, and the abandonment of the Republic-Midvale-Inland steel merger furnished professional shorts with sufficient ammunition to attack the whole list.

Republic Iron & Steel fell off more than a point at the opening and soon dropped to nearly 3, while Midvale yielded 2 points. Other steels were weak in sympathy. Vanadium and Crucible dropping 1 1/2, Bethlehem B 1, and U. S. Steel common 1/4.

Canadian Pacific and Baltimore & Ohio each yielded a point and were followed into lower ground by New York Central and Atchafalaya.

Mexican Petroleum dropped nearly 2 points, but the other oils offered more stubborn resistance to selling pressure. The reaction in copper shares was led by Utah, which was off a point.

A number of specialties also registered losses of a point or more, among them Sears-Roebuck, Famous Players, and Electric Storage Battery.

Rally Does Not Last

Sufficient buying power developed to check the decline during the first hour, and many stocks rallied a point or more, the recovery being assisted by a brisk bidding up of the Standard Oil shares, California rising 2 1/4 and New Jersey 2.

Business was quieter on the upturn and the unwillingness of the bulls to follow prices upward resulted in another attempt by the bears to raid the list.

A dip to new lows on the movement by United States Steel common, Republic, Midvale, Mexican Petroleum and Baldwin unsettled the list again before noon. Losses of 3 to 8 points had then been sustained by Republic common and preferred, Mexican Petroleum, and Midvale.

Call money opened at 4 1/2 per cent.

Foreign Bonds Off

Prices of foreign securities in early bond dealings were again reactionary in response to a sharp break in sterling exchange. Most losses, however, were held within a point limit.

Among the issues that lost ground were the Dutch East Indies 6s of 1921, 7 1/2s, Belgium 7 1/2s and 8s, French 5s of San Paulo 8s, Uruguay 8s, Japanese 4s, United Kingdom 5 1/2s, Dominion of Canada 5s of 1922, and Czechoslovakian 8s.

Irregularly marked the domestic bond list, with declines outnumbering gains. Losses of a point or more were registered by Northern Pacific 3s, Frisco Income 5s, Seaboard Air Line 6s, Cuba Cane 6s, Chile Copper 6s and 7s, and Saks & Co. 7s.

Liberty bonds were easier.

Covering Causes Rally

Large buying orders in the equipment group which carried them from two to two points beyond yesterday's final prices intensified the short factor and an active covering movement set in which eliminated the greater portion of the forenoon decline.

National Biscuit was buoyant, rising 3 1/2 points. Pittsburgh Coal, Gulf States Steel, and Adams Express registered advances of between one and two points.

Marking up of the call money rate

to 5 per cent caused a halt in the upward movement later and the decline was covered in spots.

Short covering induced by the more optimistic advices from Europe and purchasing in large volume by big interests that feel many stocks are still to be considered cheap caused a sharp upturn in the market. Every class of security participated in the advance. The feature of the industrial list was National Biscuit common, which had an extreme rise of over 14 points. The closing was very strong.

PAPER MILLS TO  
TRY OUT BARK  
IN FUEL TESTS

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 29.—How to relieve the shortage of fuel for use in paper mill power plants of bark from wood as a substitute for coal is being studied in a series of exhaustive tests, in three Wisconsin mills, and a report of the results will not be the least important feature of the Detroit convention of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry on Oct. 9 and 10.

Three mills handling similar species of wood, under generally similar conditions and all in Wisconsin, agreed to make the tests, as part of the Technical Association's campaign to eliminate waste. The use of bark for fuel will be of particular interest to paper mills, for many of the most notable cases of shut down of mills because of coal shortage have been in the Michigan district.

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Bradstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of \$6,490,322,000, an increase of 22 1/2 per cent over the similar week last year. Outside of New York there was an increase of 14.7 per cent over a year ago.

MASSACHUSETTS GAS COMPANIES

Combined net earnings available for common stock dividends of the subsidiary companies of the Massachusetts Gas Companies for August were \$236,422, an increase of \$17,141 or 8.2 per cent as compared with August a year ago.

Table with 10 columns: Stock Name, Open, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes Adams Ex., Adv. Rmly., Alaska Rubbr., Alaska Jun., Allied Chem., Allis Chalm., Am. Ag. Chem., Am. Beet Sug., Am. Brk. Sh., Am. Car. F., Am. Cel. L., Am. Cel. P., Am. Cel. T., Am. Cel. W., Am. Cel. Y., Am. Cel. Z., Am. Cel. A., Am. Cel. B., Am. Cel. C, Am. Cel. D, Am. Cel. E, Am. Cel. F, Am. Cel. G, Am. Cel. H, Am. Cel. I, Am. Cel. J, Am. Cel. K, Am. Cel. L, Am. Cel. M, Am. Cel. N, Am. Cel. O, Am. Cel. P, Am. Cel. Q, Am. Cel. R, Am. Cel. S, Am. Cel. T, Am. Cel. U, Am. Cel. V, Am. Cel. W, Am. Cel. X, Am. Cel. Y, Am. Cel. Z, Am. Cel. A, Am. Cel. B, Am. Cel. C, Am. Cel. D, Am. Cel. E, Am. Cel. F, Am. Cel. G, Am. Cel. H, Am. Cel. I, Am. Cel. J, Am. Cel. K, Am. Cel. L, Am. Cel. M, Am. Cel. N, Am. Cel. O, Am. Cel. P, Am. Cel. Q, Am. Cel. R, Am. Cel. S, Am. Cel. T, Am. Cel. U, Am. Cel. V, Am. Cel. W, Am. Cel. X, Am. Cel. Y, Am. Cel. Z, Am. Cel. A, Am. Cel. B, Am. Cel. C, Am. Cel. D, Am. Cel. E, Am. Cel. F, Am. Cel. 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Winners Today Will Contend Tomorrow for National Golf Title of 1922

**U. S. WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP**  
Semi-Final Round  
Miss Glenna Collett, Providence, defeated Miss Edith Cummings, Chicago, 2 up.  
Mrs. W. A. Gavin, England, defeated Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Greenwich, 5 and 3.

**WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 29.**—As a result of this morning's semi-final contests, Miss Glenna Collett, a youthful player from Providence, R. I., and an Englishwoman of vast golfing experience, Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Canadian titleholder, will play for the United States championship here tomorrow. Miss Collett defeated her old rival, Miss Edith Cummings, Chicago, today on the eighteenth green, 2 up; Mrs. Gavin triumphed over another player in experience and twice national champion, Mrs. H. A. Jackson of Greenwich, Conn., 5 and 3. The final tomorrow should be close, but Mrs. Gavin must make up in accuracy what she very much lacks in distance, by comparison with Miss Collett.

Just as in her third-round match yesterday, Miss Collett gained today's victory by a streak of ultra-brilliant play on the incoming nine holes. Her score for the last half contained three birdies and four pars to equal the men's par for the nine. She was not in trouble once, staying on the fairway every time with long drives, not one under 200 yards, and her approach to the green was excellent. She sunk several putts of eight feet and better. The cards:

Miss Cummings, out 7 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 5  
Miss Cummings, out 6 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 3  
Miss Collett, in 4 3 5 5 5 4 6 3 3 7 32  
Miss Cummings, in 5 5 5 4 4 3 5 6 4 41 44

Miss Collett, who has played a sensational game since she won the qualification medal the opening day of the tournament, had to come from behind late in the second nine to win. Both she and Miss Cummings started off playing ragged golf, and the latter took an early lead and held it until the sixteenth hole. Miss Cummings had the first two holes because her hazard shots were less difficult. Miss Collett won these back at once, however, but from there on to the turn Miss Cummings played the better game and was 2 up at the tenth. Coming home with a 37, the best of the tournament, Miss Collett played such perfect golf that she quickly overcame the handicap and went ahead at the seventeenth in par golf, winning on the final with a perfect 3.

## MISS M. K. BROWNE IN THE FINAL ROUND

**ARDSLEY, N. Y., Sept. 29.**—Mrs. F. I. Mallory of New York, United States women's tennis champion, will play Miss L. H. Bancroft of West Newton, Mass., today, in the second semi-final match of the annual singles tournament for the Ardsley Cup. Mrs. Mallory is the present holder of the trophy.

The winner will oppose tomorrow in the final round Miss M. K. Browne of Los Angeles, who defeated Mrs. H. S. Greene of New York, yesterday, in the first semi-final contest, 6-1, 6-2.

## FAIRWAY FABLES

THE story of the stymie—unfair, ridiculous, bagging—has been called by scribe and layman and all those interested in the game, from coast to coast, is growing bigger and nearer the bursting point each day. The latest "crime" in the name of stymie was effected at Greenbrier yesterday, where Miss A. W. Stirling's heroic fight to win from Mrs. W. A. Gavin was frustrated by a block in the last green—a circumstance which made a game of skill have the aspect of a mere game of chance. And this just after the well-remembered tricks which the obnoxious rule played in the national amateur at Brookline, where several matches hinged on stymies, to the extent of making the rule appear about the silliest on record in any sport. No one has yet given a valid excuse for the continued existence of the stymie; it seems, as in the case of the reputation of some families, to rest on tradition only—hardly a sufficient foundation.

The golfers' stampede of the decade took place yesterday at Nashville, Tenn., in the southern open, when five players battled for the title. The 70-mark over a full-length link play sumably of fair difficulty. That one man should beat par 71 by five strokes, with a 66, is alone a thing of wonder, but that six others should outshoot "perfect" golf! When one remembers just how few alps can be made in a round of 73, for instance, on a long course, a round of 66 seems to be a thing for idealized fiction only. After a glance at the scores of the 60-odd who got under 80 yesterday in the southern, let anyone who doubted that America has plenty of professional golfing ability take heed of the evidence in the list of finishers. It would seem as if the eventual winner of the title in question must get almost an unbroken selection of eagles and plain birds!

Those who were disappointed that Eugene Sarazen, United States titleholder, did not appear in the southern fray to test his blade against that of the British champion, W. C. Hagen, will at least be consoled somewhat if the planned meeting of J. W. Sweetser and J. P. Guilford of the Leslie Cup matches takes place next week. Mr. Guilford remembers those stymies at Brookline—more than could be counted on the fingers of a hand—and perhaps thinks that he will now get a chance to demonstrate, with the aid of the new champion, that his 1921 national victory was not gained by a game he has lost the art of since.

## ARGENTINA DEFEATS CHILE

**RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 28.**—Argentina defeated Chile, 4 to 0, in the fourth match of the South American football championship series today.

## Men Who Will Lead Western Conference Football Elevens This Fall



## RECORD TURNOUT OF OARSMEN AT HARVARD

That rowing is going to continue as one of the most popular sporting activities at Harvard University this year is certain as no less than 140 oarsmen from the three upper classes reported to Coach E. J. Brown '96 for their first turnout of the season yesterday afternoon. This is a record for Harvard as it breaks the previous top mark of last year by 24 oarsmen.

Coach Brown did not give the men any actual work yesterday, but selected representatives from each class and discussed plans with them for the fall campaign. The first division of the upper classmen into crews will be posted tomorrow afternoon.

The sophomore class led in number of men out with 76, the juniors coming next with 34 and the seniors last with 30. The freshmen are due to report this afternoon to Coach H. H. Haines and it is expected that there will be a record number out.

The two varsity eights which reported to Coach F. J. Muller Wednesday were given some more practice work yesterday, there being no change in their order. In addition to rowing on the river, Crew A was given a short practice in the tank.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	93	58	.616
St. Louis	90	61	.596
Detroit	73	73	.500
Chicago	77	74	.510
Cleveland	76	76	.500
Washington	67	82	.450
Philadelphia	62	88	.413
Boston	60	92	.393

**RESULTS THURSDAY**  
Boston 3, New York 1  
Washington 9, Philadelphia 6  
Philadelphia 12, Washington 4 (6 innings)

**GAMES TODAY**  
New York at Boston  
Washington at Philadelphia  
Chicago at St. Louis

**RED SOX DEFEAT NEW YORK**  
Warren H. Collins, a pitcher whom New York sent to Boston in one of the numerous deals between the two clubs, stood in the way of the Yankees' immediate annexation of their second straight pennant when he turned his former mates back, 3 to 1, at Fenway Park yesterday. L. J. Bush, once of Boston and now Miller Huggins' leading batsman, was the defeated pitcher. The Red Sox took the lead in the second inning on a base on balls and singles by J. Collins and Mitchell. New York tied it up in the third when Witt was passed, advanced to third on Dugan's long single and scored while Ruth forced Dugan. A poorly-played fly to short right allowed Pratt two bases at the start of the sixth, whence he scored on a sacrifice and a base hit. Pratt's hard double, with two out in the seventh sent Burns, who was on first, over with the third Boston run. Bush issued five bases on balls and Collins seven, but the latter proved very tight with men on bases. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Boston 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 3 9 1  
New York 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 0

Batteries—Mogridge and Ghartry; Rommel, Ketcham, Schilling, Eckert, Helmsch and Perkins, Bruggy. Losing pitcher—Rommel. Umpires—Owens and Nallin. Time—1h. 48m.

**SENATORS-ATHLETICS DIVIDE**  
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—Washington and Philadelphia broke even in a double engagement today, the visitors winning the first game 9 to 6 and the Athletics the second, 12 to 4, in six innings. In each instance the victor got away to a big lead in the opening inning. Philadelphia used five pitchers in the initial contest. The scores:

**FIRST GAME**  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Washington 5 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 9 12 1  
Philadelphia 0 0 1 2 1 0 2 0 0 6 12 1

Batteries—Mogridge and Ghartry; Rommel, Ketcham, Schilling, Eckert, Helmsch and Perkins, Bruggy. Losing pitcher—Rommel. Umpires—Owens and Nallin. Time—1h. 27m.

**SECOND GAME**  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Philadelphia 8 4 0 2 0 0 12 10 0  
Washington 0 2 2 0 0 0 4 6 2

Batteries—Harris and Bruggy; Francis, Warmoth and Lapan. Losing pitcher—Francis. Umpires—Nallin and Owens. Time—1h. 27m.

## UNFAMILIAR FACES AMONG CAPTAINS

Graduation of an Unusually Large Number of Players in Conference Accounts for It

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
**CHICAGO, Sept. 28.**—Many unfamiliar faces are seen in the lineup of football captains in the intercollegiate conference for the impending championship campaign. Graduation of an unusually large number of outstanding players of recent years accounts for the showing. It has brought to the front some inconspicuous players, who, although attracting little notice from grandstands, have contributed greatly to the strength of their elevens.

Election of these obscure men by their team mates is a recognition of their abilities. Those who make up the squads, especially the veterans who have gone through battles of at least two campaigns, know what can be expected of the men they have selected for their leaders.

Six of the 10 captains in the conference this fall hold positions in the rush line. Their posts brought heavy responsibilities, with comparatively little chance for spectacular exploits. The struggle, however, developed to the stature of leadership. Two captains are quarterbacks and two are fullbacks.

L. A. Pixley '23 of Ohio State University is the only captain in the list who made any particular mark last year. He was selected for right guard on the Monitor's All-Big Ten eleven. Guards usually bear the brunt of the battle with a minimum of glory. It takes a strong man, a heavy man, and an active man to fill this important post. Pixley fills it with 240 pounds, and is unusually shifty for his size. He has had two years of varsity experience, and lives at H. W. Lewis '23, captain at University of Chicago. He is one of the more or less unknown of the Maroon squad, and was not first choice for the leadership following last season's campaign. M. A. Romney '22, stellar quarterback, was ineligible by a Conference ruling. Lewis came to the front. He did not play in many games last fall, and the previous year he was posted at left guard. He is again listed for left guard, and should be a valuable captain because of his experience. The Maroon leader played three years on the Oak Park High School eleven here. He weighs some 69 pounds less than his Buckeye rival leader. Lewis spent the summer camping in Wisconsin. He is president of the Maroon Student Honor Commission.

Another general who was inconspicuous last year is D. D. Wilson '23 at University of Illinois. Like Lewis, he was not a first pick, as he succeeded D. C. Peden '23, after Peden had been declared ineligible by a Conference ruling. Wilson's home is Winfield, Kan. During the spring practice his end work was spectacular, especially at receiving forward passes.

Minnesota's captain emerged from one year's experience as varsity center to win the esteem of his gridiron colleagues. He is O. S. Aas '23, and his home is Valley City, N. D. There is, however, no detailed legend of his prowess, as the outstanding star of last year's team was A. C. Oss '22, halfback, who has graduated. Two other stalwarts of the forward

## wall have won captaincies, and both are ends. At Indiana University Frank Hannay '23, of Aurora, Ill., is the leader. He has served two years on the Hoosier right wing and is noted for boxing tackles on the offensive. He also is good at receiving aerial passes. His football experience antedates his entrance at Indiana, as he played three years on the All-Illinois high school team.

At University of Michigan toward the end of last season P. G. Goebel '23 began to distinguish himself receiving passes at end. He had played in the preceding season, attracting no special attention. His home is Grand Rapids, Mich. He is versatile, knows the fine points of the game, and is a hard worker, mixing in every play. He probably will do most of the Wolverines' goal kicking from scrimmage.

Quarterbacks whose signals and tactics will not be subject to review by another player wearing captain's authority are E. E. Murphy '23 of Purdue University and R. F. Williams '23 at University of Wisconsin. These two field generals have had the title of captain bestowed upon them.

At Purdue, Murphy has held a regular position for two seasons, last year taking the quarterback post. He is said to be one of the best pilots the Old Gold and Black have developed in recent years, and it is expected he will carry the ball a great deal. He got his early football experience at Hyde Park High School, here.

Williams at Wisconsin has been used at both halfback and quarterback. He is an all-around athlete, and has won letters at basketball and baseball. His open field running was one of the strongest assets of the Badgers. A shortage of quarterback candidates, which appears likely, will take him from halfback.

The remaining two captains are fullbacks, G. C. Locke '23, of University of Iowa, and J. J. Patterson '23, at Northwestern University. On the eleven that won the championship of the "Big Ten" circuit last year, Locke marked himself by his plunging ability. He hits the line hard and is quick to seize an advantage. He has played two years on the Hawkeye eleven. Patterson, who lives at Wilmette, Ill., has been a fullback two years at Northwestern University, and is also a letterman in basketball and baseball. He is president of the honor society. Last year he went through all seven games of the Purple campaign with great credit. He is a good interlayer for other runners, and can smash the line capably himself.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
St. Paul	103	60	.632
Minneapolis	90	73	.552
Kansas City	88	76	.537
Indianapolis	86	77	.528
Seattle	79	92	.461
Louisville	76	88	.463
Toledo	64	98	.395
Columbus	63	98	.391

**RESULTS THURSDAY**  
St. Paul 7, Indianapolis 6 (10 innings).  
Minneapolis 5, Louisville 4.  
Milwaukee 3, Columbus 2.  
Toledo 7, Kansas City 6 (10 innings).

PACIFIC LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Vernon	117	65	.643
San Francisco	117	65	.643
Los Angeles	101	81	.555
Salt Lake City	89	94	.486
Salt Lake City	79	99	.444
Oakland	79	104	.433
Portland	73	108	.403
Sacramento	72	112	.392

**RESULTS THURSDAY**  
San Francisco 2, Sacramento 1.  
Portland 3, Columbus 2.  
Seattle 3, Vernon 2.  
Salt Lake City 8, Los Angeles 4.

## AMES HAS A NEW FOOTBALL COACH

Quality of Work Shown by Iowa State Squad in Practices Is Pleasing

**AMES, Ia., Sept. 25 (Special).**—With a new head coach, a largely new team and new equipment, Iowa State College is turning over a new leaf in its football history, in the opinion of its followers of the game here, who have been greatly encouraged by the quality of the work shown by the squad in the early season practices.

The merits of the team will depend largely on the ability of the recruits, most of them sophomores, and the character of the coaching. Only five lettermen are back in camp and all of these will be pushed for their positions before the season is over.

The head coach is S. S. Willaman, who played for Dr. J. W. Wilce at Ohio State University several years ago and has since been very successful in coaching the teams of East High School of Cleveland. He is assisted by his brother, Frank Willaman, another Wilce pupil and former fullback at Ohio State. The coaching staff also includes Hugo Otopolk, a star end and back at Nebraska; E. E. Mylin, all-American quarter of Franklin and Marshall; W. C. Chandler of Wisconsin, head basketball coach, who will assist with football; and Arthur Smith, trainer and track coach.

The bulk of Willaman's experienced material is in the backfield. As a result it is with the line that he is expecting to have the greatest difficulty. Here, however, a number of sophomores are making a strong showing. W. C. Berger '25, an all-state high school center, is probably the pick of the pivot men. Berge's weighs over 200 pounds and is an accurate passer and good tackler. R. W. Lonstreet '25 seems to have the advantage on the other candidates for center, with H. S. Sindt '24 and G. D. Broderson '24, both of whom got into some games last year, running him a close race.

H. J. Schmidt '25, an all-state high school guard of two years ago, is one of the leading candidates for this position. Schmidt weighs over 200 pounds and is shifty and aggressive. J. K. Baldwin '24, who gave promise with the reserves last year, is being worked opposite Schmidt. N. H. Hake '23, I. F. Jensen '25, and J. L. Rasmussen '25, are all fairly-heavy and are being given opportunity to show what they can do in the guard position.

Two sophomores, J. E. Greer '25 and E. A. Anderson '25, both of them high school and freshman star players, are being worked for quarterback. Greer is being worked opposite Schmidt. N. H. Hake '23, I. F. Jensen '25, and J. L. Rasmussen '25, are all fairly-heavy and are being given opportunity to show what they can do in the guard position.

Coach Willaman has a wealth of end material, three of the men having played on the varsity last year. I. S. Riggs '23, L. W. Laughlin '23, J. E. Snyder '24 and R. E. Ekins '23 are being used interchangeably on a first string. Ekins has previously played fullback.

Behind the line there are eight or ten men who have shown practically on a par during the early practices. Capt. A. E. Wolters '23 is one of the chief candidates for quarterback. Wolters played part of last season, and is also a track man of national reputation. R. H. Greene '23, captain-elect of the basketball team, is calling the signals on the second team. Which of the two will get the call in the first game will depend, according to the coaches, on the generalship they show in the preliminary scrimmages.

In Ira Young '24, J. E. Brody '24, G. T. Roberts '25, C. M. Wingert '25, and B. W. Allen '24 Coach Willaman has some fast halfback material. Young is the only letterman in the group. He is a good punter and hurler of forward passes. Two men, H. F. Gaylord '23 and C. H. Palm '24, are the outstanding

candidates for fullback. Gaylord played this position last year, and became one of the most consistent ground gainers on the Ames team. Palm played in a few games last season.

The squad, living up to the letter of the Missouri Valley Conference rules, did not start even informal practice until Sept. 15. Since that time exceptional progress has been made in the mastery of the rudiments of the game, upon which Coach Willaman puts great emphasis, and in the development of the team unity, which are already working smoothly in scrimmage.

After a preliminary game with Coe College, Oct. 7, Iowa State will settle down to a hard season of Missouri Valley contests, only one other game being outside the Conference. The schedule follows:

Oct. 7—Coe College at Ames; 14—University of Missouri at Ames; 21—Grinnell College at Grinnell; 28—Washington University at Ames.  
Nov. 4—Drake University at Des Moines; 11—Kansas State College at Manhattan; 18—Central College of Oklahoma at Ames; 25—University of Nebraska at Lincoln.

## Record Scoring in Southern Open Golf

One 66, Two 68's, Two 69's, Two 70's, First Round

**NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 29 (By The Associated Press).**—Entrants in the open championship tournament of the Southern Golf Association started the second qualifying round of 18 holes today over the Belle Meade Country Club course here with pairings arranged largely according to scores made in the opening round yesterday. This method brought together such stars as Emmett French, C. C. Kirkwood, J. M. Barnes and R. G. MacDonald, Abe Mitchell and Robert Cruikshank, and Jack Hutchison and George Duncan.

Facing the players was the remarkable record made in yesterday's initial 18 by Cruikshank of Westfield, N. J., professional, who came to the United States about two years ago. He shot a 66—6 under par—and a record for the 630-yard course.

Cruikshank's effort was only two strokes better, however, than that of two others, Abe Mitchell and Emmett French, both of whom made 68. Only a faltering putter checked Mitchell's effort for something even better.

Next came Kirkwood, Australian champion, and W. C. Hagen, the British open titleholder, who set 69. J. J. Parrell of Quaker Ridge, N. Y., and Barnes scored 70 each.

Duncan, Hutchison and MacDonald turned in cards of 71, while John Golden of Tuxedo, N. Y., and Robert Peebles of Louisville, Ky., had 72. Six finished in 73 strokes, six with 74 and a total of 55 had less than 80. Cruikshank's score of 66, yesterday broke the Belle Meade record set 10 months ago by Jack Hutchison in an exhibition match. The Little Scot shot past all obstacles, picking off four birdies and an eagle on the round and played sound par golf on the rest of the holes with the exception of number one, where he took a 5. Here his drive was straight down the fairway, but he sliced his second and took two putts after reaching the green with his iron. Bird after bird was registered going out, but not satisfied with the smaller game, Cruikshank shot his drive into the "bowl" on the fifteenth, placing it eight inches from the cup and going down for an eagle 2. He then finished the round with a slashing drive on the eighteenth, placed his brassie within easy approaching distance, chipped on an opponent's birdie 4 for a 66. His card:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18  
In 3 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4

Abe Mitchell started his round yesterday as though he would sweep everything before him, negotiating the outward nine in a remarkable 31, but he weakened on the homeward trip and required 37 strokes, losing his chances for a record.

Emmett French, following close behind Mitchell, had a 33—one under par—going out and returned in 35 for 68. French's low mark, however, came in reverse order from that of Mitchell, who had found the early pace he set too fast. French went to the sixteenth tee with a net 56. A 3, 5, 4 would have given him a 66, but on the 127-yard island hole he took a 5 where par is 3, and returned in 35 for 68. French pulled down a birdie 4 on the 575-yard seventeenth, the most troublesome hole on the course for most of the players, and finished off with a beautiful eagle 3 on the 450-yard eighteenth.

Hagen had a great chance to finish with 66, but shot it away on the last few holes. He went through 16 holes with four birdies and an eagle to his credit, but there the British champion could do no better than par 5, going out to the rough, to the green on his third, and using the regulation two putts. Heading homeward on the eighteenth, he had another chance for a 4 and a 68, but yesterday, this hole bothered him. His drive was in too rough to the right and his iron out was short and still in the rough; then he overhot the green coming out, taking three more strokes for a 6 and 69.

When the second half began Lockett put Eastcott another goal ahead, but Hitchcock and Von Stade scored the former being particularly brilliant in the plays that resulted in these two tallies. This evened the score; but before the chucker was over Lockett put his team in front, and from this point it maintained its advantage to the end, only allowing the Meadowbrook team to score twice more, and then in the last chucker, when the English team had a safe lead of 5 goals. The summary:

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	91	59	.607
Pittsburgh	85	67	.559
Cincinnati	84	68	.553
St. Louis	80	72	.522
Chicago	79	73	.517
Brooklyn	75	77	.493
Philadelphia	66	86	.371
Boston	51	99	.343

**ST. LOUIS AT CHICAGO (two games).**

## ARGENTINE PLAYS ALL-IRELAND TODAY

Meet in Exhibition Match—Eastcott vs. Shelburne Tomorrow in Cup Final

**WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 29 (Special).**—The Argentine Polo Federation team will play an exhibition match with the All-Ireland Polo Club on the Meadowbrook Field here this afternoon, it being an open date in the Monty Waterbury Cup series which is being played here. Tomorrow the Anglo-American Eastcott team will meet Shelburne in the final game for the Waterbury Cup and as both teams have the same handicap rating it will be played on the flat.

Eastcott won the right to play against Shelburne Saturday by defeating Meadowbrook yesterday, 14 to 10. In addition to defeating Deverux Milburn's Meadowbrook team for this honor, they also came into possession of the cups given by one of his best and Bryn Mawr clubs at the tournament held at the Philadelphia Country Club last week. The final game there was officially forfeited to Eastcott, as the Meadowbrook team declined to play. However, in a most sporting manner, Maj. V. W. Lockett's team refused to accept the trophies unless played for. The two teams met today and, as stated, the very generous visiting team not only captured the Philadelphia cups, but also now in a position to make it extremely interesting for the American Shelburne team Saturday.

In yesterday's game the winning team started off with a handicap lead of three goals, but on Saturday the final contest will be on the flat. While E. W. Hopping scored six goals for Eastcott and played one of his best games, yet the credit for winning the game belongs as well to the remainder of the team. Stephen Sanford, Maj. F. B. Hurdall, and Lockett were just as brilliant as the major score maker, with the result that notwithstanding Milburn's and Thomas Hitchcock's brilliant playing, the Meadowbrook team had to go down to defeat, 14 goals to 10.

On the throw in by J. D. Nelson, Sanford hit the ball into Meadowbrook territory, but Milburn quickly reversed the aspect of the game by returning the ball to his opponent's headquarters, when Hurdall was forced to make a safety. Hopping stopped the penalty hit allowed the Long Island team by carrying the ball up field to score the first of his six goals. F. C. von Stade and Milburn from the throw in caused Hurdall to save. As the opening period came to a finish, E. C. Bacon, tallied after a very dashing run.

The beginning of the second chucker saw very desultory play round Eastcott's goal. Several attempts that ordinarily would have materially went wide of their mark and Sanford and Hurdall were responsible for protecting the violation of the goal on several occasions. Hopping was responsible for the only goal made in this period. It happened after he had saved the ball from going through his goal posts from Milburn's bit, a clever bit of stick work. He followed up by carrying the sphere the length of the field to put it through the goal.

In the third chucker Von Stade scored from Milburn's back hander and Hitchcock made the most skillful goal of the game when, at top speed, he drove the ball with a near-side stroke under his pony's neck right between the goal carrier's legs, and only allowing the Meadowbrook team to score twice more, and then in the last chucker, when the English team had a safe lead of 5 goals. The summary:

MEADOWBROOK			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
No. 1—E. W. Hopping	5	5	.500
No. 2—Maj. F. B. Hurdall	4	6	.400
Back—Maj. V. W. Lockett	3	7	.300

Score—Eastcott 14, Meadowbrook 10. Goals—Hopping 6, Lockett 3, Sanford 2, for Eastcott; Von Stade 4, Hitchcock 4, Bacon, Milburn, for Meadowbrook. Goals by handicap—Eastcott 3, Hurdall 2, Capt. H. H. Hopping, J. C. von Stade, J. D. Nelson, Score—W. H. Hopping, Time—Eight 74-minute chucks.

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ALL BIG EASTERN  
ELEVEN TO PLAY

Harvard and Princeton Will Be  
Closely Watched on Their  
Initial Appearance

COLLEGE FOOTBALL GAMES  
TOMORROW

Alabama vs. Marion.  
Alabama M. I. vs. Howard.  
Amherst vs. Bowdoin.  
Brown vs. E. I. State.  
Bucknell vs. Alfred.  
California vs. Santa Clara.  
Cincinnati vs. Pittsburgh.  
Clemson vs. Clemson.  
Colby vs. Boston University.  
Colgate vs. Clarkson.  
Columbia vs. Ursinus.  
Cornell vs. St. Bonaventure.  
Dartmouth vs. Norwich.  
Detroit vs. Wilmington.  
Georgia vs. Mercer.  
Georgia Tech vs. Oglethorpe.  
Grinnell vs. Parsons.  
Harvard vs. Middlebury.  
Haskell vs. Pittsburgh Normal.  
Hobart vs. Niagara.  
Lafayette vs. Richmond.  
Lehigh vs. Gettysburg.  
Louisiana State vs. Natchitoches.  
Maine vs. Vermont.  
Michigan vs. C. vs. Alma.  
Mississippi vs. Union.  
Missouri vs. Missouri 1922.  
N. H. State vs. Bates.  
N. C. State vs. Randolph-Macon.  
Oregon vs. Pacific.  
Penn State vs. William & Mary.  
Pennsylvania vs. Franklin & Marshall.  
Princeton vs. Johns Hopkins.  
Rensselaer vs. St. Stephens.  
Rochester vs. St. Lawrence.  
Rutgers vs. Pennsylvania M. I.  
So. Carolina vs. Erskine.  
So. Dakota vs. Y. Union.  
Syracuse vs. Muhlenberg.  
Tennessee vs. Carson-Newman.  
Trinity vs. Lowell Textile.  
Tufts vs. Connecticut A. C.  
West Point vs. Lehigh Valley.  
vs. Springfield T. S.  
Vanderbilt vs. Murrenboro.  
Virginia vs. George Washington.  
Virginia vs. King.  
Washington vs. Ninth Army Corps.  
Washington & Lee vs. Emory & Henry.  
Washington & Jefferson vs. Westminster.  
Wesleyan vs. Union.  
West Virginia vs. Virginia Wesleyan.  
Williams vs. Hamilton.  
Yale vs. Carnegie Tech.

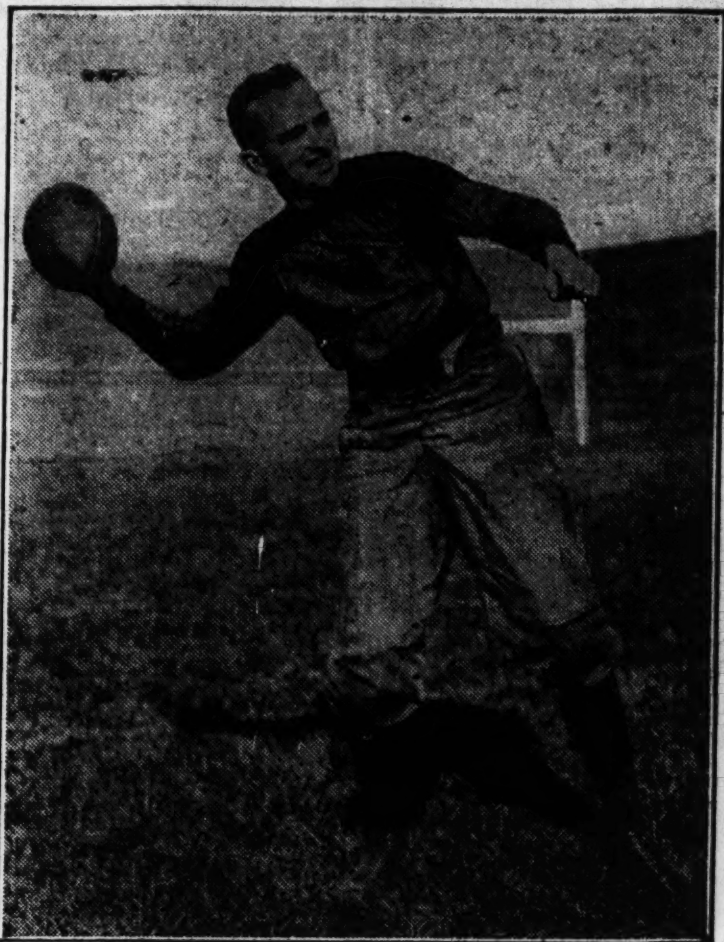
Tomorrow afternoon will find all of the big college football eleven of the eastern part of the United States in competition for the first time this year. Last Saturday found several in action, but Yale was the only one of the "Big Three" that appeared in competition. Tomorrow will see Harvard and Princeton—the other members of the "Big Three"—making their initial appearance and among the other big eastern colleges which will start their seasons will be University of Pennsylvania, Cornell University, Columbia University, Dartmouth College and Brown University. As it will be the first time that the football public has had a chance to get a line on Harvard and Princeton, chief attention will be focused on those games. Harvard is booked to face Middlebury College in the Stadium, and the contest should be little more than a romp for the Crimson. Harvard opened with Middlebury a year ago, playing Boston University the same day, and the Crimson won from the former 15 to 0. Unless the Crimson doubles this score tomorrow, followers of the team will be surprised, as Capt. C. C. Buell '23 leads a team of veterans which should start the season with a large-score victory. With the exception of Percy Jenkins or P. E. Wilson and Lewis Gordon on the ends and C. A. C. Eastman and T. P. Theophilus on the tackles, each of the players scheduled to start tomorrow received an "H" for playing against Yale last fall. Jenkins, Wilson and Gordon are the leading candidates for the two end positions, and Eastman is a first-choice tackle, while Theophilus, who captained the freshmen last fall, is taking the place of P. B. Kunhardt '23, who is not now in shape to play. Princeton is due to meet Johns Hopkins University, and while Coach W. W. Roper is having to build almost an entirely new team this fall, the Tigers expect to make a good showing. Yale will be playing its second game of the season, but tomorrow's contest is going to be much more of a game than was the one last week. Carnegie Institute of Technology appears to have a strong small-college eleven and the Ells will have to play good football in order to get a one-sided score. Cornell will open against St. Bonaventure and the Red and White is very desirous of bettering the score made by Pennsylvania State College last Saturday when Coach Hugh Bedezek's men ran up a total of 54 to 0. Last year Cornell defeated St. Bonaventure, 41 to 0; but Coach Gilmore Doble expects his men to show up better tomorrow, in fact, the Ithacans are figuring on their team being pretty near the top of the eastern standing when the schedules are all played out. University of Pennsylvania opens with Franklin & Marshall; Dartmouth faces Norwich University; Columbia meets Ursinus, and Brown meets Rhode Island State in games which should be easy victories for the first-named teams.

The first intersectional game of any size takes place tomorrow, when University of Pittsburgh journey to Cincinnati to meet that university. It will be the first game of the season for both teams.

Motor Cycle Record  
Is Broken by Baker

E. C. BAKER broke all preceding motor cycle records for transcontinental runs when he reached this city today astride his machine which he had ridden from Los Angeles in 64, 23, 25. This time was 17h. 54m. less than the record made in 1917 by Alan Bedezek. The road distance between Los Angeles and New York is officially given as 2994 miles. This was the sixtieth time in 18 years that Baker has dashed through the states in quest of new road records.

## Crimson's Brilliant Football Leader of 1922



Capt. C. C. Buell '23, Harvard Varsity Quarterback

National Challenge  
Trophy Draw Named

## Record-Breaking Field to Compete for U. S. Soccer Title

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—With a record-breaking entry of 132 teams, this year's battle for the National Challenge Trophy of the United States Football Association, which is scheduled to get under way next Sunday, promises to be the best this association has ever held.

The schedule committee met in this city yesterday and drew up the dates for the preliminary and next four rounds. The dates for the four rounds following the preliminary are Oct. 15, Nov. 9 and 26, and Dec. 25.

The competition has been split into 12 divisions, and the following is the schedule as announced:  
SOUTHERN NEW YORK AND SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT DIVISION  
Calpe Americans vs. Hispano F. C., Bay Ridge vs. British Great War Veterans, Danerak F. C. vs. Tyroneville Celtic, Lexington F. C. vs. St. George, Sons and Fleming vs. Nassau, New York Edison F. C. vs. Brooklyn, Yonkers Thistles vs. Brooklyn Wanderers, Viking P. C. vs. New York & P. Coats F. C. vs. Savies.  
EASTERN DIVISION—NEW JERSEY  
American A. A. vs. Sprague F. C., Harrison vs. Paterson, Paterson Caledonians vs. Babcock & Wilcox and Entre Nous vs. Ryerson F. C.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA (Preliminary Round)  
Acension F. C. vs. Hibernians.  
(First Round)  
Kaywood F. C. vs. Bethlehem Steel, Fairhill vs. Acension F. C. or Hibernians, Fleischer Yarn F. C. vs. Barney Ernstka.  
MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA (Preliminary Round)  
Potapco Rangers vs. Baltimore.  
(First Round)  
Norfolk vs. Potapco Rangers or Baltimore.

NORTHERN CONNECTICUT  
Hartford Rovers vs. Manchester.  
SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND  
American Thread vs. Greystone Veterans, Madeira Sport Club vs. Don Carlos F. C., J. & P. Coats F. C. vs. Savies, Fur Plants F. C., West End Polish F. C. vs. Whitman Mills F. C., Fairlane Rovers vs. Prospect Hill, and J. & P. Coats Second vs. Fair Rivers.

NORTHERN MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW HAMPSHIRE (Group 1)  
Cian Southerland vs. General Electric, Maple Leaf F. C. vs. Charlestown, Falso A. F. C. vs. Boston Blues, Roxbury vs. Lynn Gas F. C. and Bunker Hill Celtics vs. Fore River.  
(Group 2)  
Hoyoke F. C. vs. Chicopee Rovers.

Arlington Mills vs. Shawheen A. A. and Methuen F. C. vs. Abbott Worsted F. C.  
WESTERN DIVISION (Missouri and Southern Illinois)  
(Group 1)  
Spullin Steel F. C. vs. Ben Miller F. C. and De Andreis vs. Vesper Brick F. C.  
(Group 2)  
De Andreis vs. St. Leo, Paul Mueller F. C. vs. Hense F. C., Trumbull E. C. vs. Ben Miller F. C., and Prendergast S. C. vs. Daullian S. C.

(Group 3)  
Johnston City vs. Wilsonville United.  
(First Round)  
Thayer F. C. vs. Johnston City or Wilsonville United, Gillispe F. C. vs. West Frankfort.  
ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN  
MacWhitty F. C. vs. Sparta Union II, Pullman F. C. vs. Canadian Club, Gary S. C. vs. Swedish-Americans, Olympia F. C. vs. Thistles F. C., and Harvey F. C. vs. Bricklayers F. C.

MICHIGAN (Group 1)  
Scarlett Runner F. C. vs. Caledonians, Detroit vs. Windsor Rovers, Celtics vs. Roseville, Fisher Body F. C. vs. Pontiac vs. Melita F. C., Ulster F. C. vs. Rising Star F. C., and Sparta Union vs. Highland Park.  
(Group 2)  
Flint City vs. Industrial F. C.  
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA  
Gallatin S. C. vs. Castle Shannon, Harmanville vs. Arden F. C. and Jannette F. C. vs. Curry F. C.

OHIO  
White Motor F. C. vs. Feodor F. C., Lorain Eagles vs. Carnegie Coal Co., Goodyear F. C. vs. Favorite Knits F. C., British War Veterans vs. Cleveland Magyars, MacKenzie F. C. vs. Kenmore F. C., and St. Paul F. C. vs. Mahoning Valley.  
NORTHWESTERN NEW YORK (Preliminary Round)  
Dodac Park F. C. vs. General Electric of Erie, Pa.  
(First Round)  
MacNaughton Rangers vs. Kodac Park or General Electric, Rochester Moose 113 F. C. vs. Rochester Celtics.

U. S. MARINES WIN  
NATIONAL TITLEDefeat Field of 49 Competitors  
With Total Score of 2848

CAMP PERRY, O., Sept. 29.—The United States Marine Corps team won the national rifle team match yesterday, with a total score of 2848 out of a possible 3000, defeating a field of 49 competitors. The United States

"BIG TEN" DIRECTORS MOVE  
AGAINST PROFESSIONALISM

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Disqualification of T. E. McCann '23, promising halfback candidate at University of Illinois, is the result of recent Illinois action which illustrates the thorough and earnest manner in which the directors are going about the eradication of professionalism.

These incidents result from the same determination that led to the appointment of Maj. J. L. Griffith, as commissioner of the conference. While Commissioner Griffith's chief function has been to do with the constructive side of athletics, he also takes such matters in hand. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today he refused to be quoted on any specific instances, but said that a number of eligibility matters have passed through his office recently.

In dismissing McCann, Griffith, athletic director at Illinois, stated that the student had admitted playing summer baseball in violation of "Big Ten" anti-professionalism rules. He said that more Illinois ball players may lose their uniforms, and that the same thing will happen at other colleges.

At the University of Iowa, H. H. Jones, athletic director and football coach, recently disqualified Roscoe Holm '25, one of the most able quarterbacks on last year's freshman squad. Holm, it was found, had played professional baseball this summer under an assumed name at Sheldon, Ia.

This followed on the heels of similar action at Ohio State University where L. W. St. John, athletic director, debarred J. D. Stuart '23, the honor of playing halfback this fall because of summer baseball professionalism. One other student was put under similar ban.

While the commissioner's office is serving as a clearing house for information of this sort, it is also giving universities protection from false rumors of unworthy practices.

Major Griffith today told about a recent investigation that had cleared a "Big Ten" university of the charge of hiring football players. The president of a small university filed the charge that the larger university had paid one of its football stars to change his allegiance. The commissioner investigated, interviewed the player and the athletic officials and was able to report to the satisfaction of the president of the smaller university that the player had made the change of his own free will, had received no consideration and had not been solicited. The player's reason for the change was that he lived in the town where the larger university was located, and that the larger college afforded a greater range of studies.

An anonymous letter recently laid a charge against another "Big Ten" institution. Major Griffith stated he does not usually pay attention to anonymous letters, but in this case forwarded it to the university in question. The athletic director came back with a report on the facts in question. Major Griffith has the facts on file, and if the rumor ever comes up again with a sponsor not afraid to sign his name, he can dispose of it in short order.

Major Griffith pointed out that professionalism was formerly a matter left in the hands of faculty representatives. These men, he said, occupied as they were with academic matters, and not knowing the twists of the professional game, were easily misled when investigating the records

of the team. The national rifle match, the national trophy is presented to the team with the highest score representing the United States service, which in this event is the Marines. The Milton trophy is awarded to the national guard team with the highest total, which was the Massachusetts guard team, and a third trophy, the Soldier of Marathon, goes to the civilian team having the highest score, which is the Illinois civilian team.

The presentation of trophies was made at the firing line at the end of the matches by Col. M. C. Mumma, the executive officer.

The United States Marine Corps was the winner of this match in 1921, and won it six times previous to that time since the national matches have been in progress, dating back to 1903.

As closing token to Colonel Halstead and his regiment of infantry, the National Rifle Association of America presented a silver cup for the splendid service and efficient manner in which the work on the ranges and in the pits was conducted.

Before leaving camp yesterday, Maj. Gen. J. A. Lejeune, commandant of the United States Marine Corps extended an invitation to the National Rifle Association of America to hold the annual matches or international matches, if possible, at the Marine ranges at Quantico, Va. It has been announced that the international matches are to be held in the United States in 1923.

Private R. O. Coulter '22 of Mt. Sterling, Ill., shooting on the Marines' team, established a new record when he scored 298 out of a possible 300 over the entire course of five stages, a score that has never been equaled in national rifle team match competition.

Since Coach Casey has been forced to limit his squad to two first-class teams he has had to give the teams some strenuous workouts. The teams have had scrimmages with several high schools and also the freshman aggregation.

Indications point to the line from tackle to tackle as being the heaviest that has represented the Medford college for several years. The only difficulty is a lack of substitute material. Barrett, former Dean Academy player, shows up best among those who are out for tackle positions. The other candidates are Tyler, John Hennessey '25, one of last year's freshman team, H. R. Rice '23.

For the end positions the work of Cook, varsity end last year, Chandonnet, Marchie and Morrell are outstanding. Cook is in good condition and is 10 pounds heavier than when he reported last fall. Nathan Share '25 and E. A. Thompson, guards, both weigh over 200 pounds. E. A. Thompson is said to be one of the best players on the team this year. A. M. Thompson '25 is another guard candidate. He is a solidly built player and the University of Vermont.

Eitelman is a star quarterback and field general. His playing in practice has shown that he has not lost any of his skill in picking holes. Arthur Kattarri '23 is another good player out for this position.

In the backfield, Coach Casey has some speedy material. Evander Beach '25, who is a former University of Maine, is a fast runner and is 10 pounds heavier than when he reported last fall. Nathan Share '25 and E. A. Thompson, guards, both weigh over 200 pounds. E. A. Thompson is said to be one of the best players on the team this year. A. M. Thompson '25 is another guard candidate. He is a solidly built player and the University of Vermont.

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TUFTS OPENS ITS  
SEASON TOMORROW

Meets Connecticut Aggies—  
Squad Given Punting Practice  
and Signal Drill Today

MEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 29 (Special)—Head Coach E. L. Casey, the new leader of the Tufts College football squad, plans to give his charges punting practice and signal drill this afternoon in preparation for their first gridiron battle of the 1922 season with the Connecticut Agricultural College eleven, which will visit Tufts Oval tomorrow afternoon with the advantage of already having played one game this year with the University of Maine, although they were defeated by a 14-0 score.

Coach Casey has not decided upon the lineup of the varsity for tomorrow's game, but is certain that E. W. Cook '24, Francis Barrett '23, Nathan Share '25, Capt. F. H. Russo '23, E. A. Thompson '24, A. M. Thompson '25, R. K. Tyler '24, A. T. Chandonnet '24, Carl Eitelman '24, Joseph Hughes '24D, John Wilson '24, A. D. Galvariski '24D and A. G. Tirrell '23 will form the mainstay of the team.

The new coach is rather pleased with the squad, which although not large in numbers, has had the experience of playing the game and is not totally made up of green material. Among the veterans who returned this year are Cook, B. Marchie '23, W. B. Morrell '23, Captain Russo, E. A. Thompson, Barrett, Tyler, Eitelman, Allie Cohen '24 and Tirrell.

Coach Casey and his assistant, Walter Cleary, are both Harvard graduates and former football players for the Crimson. This fact has given Casey the opportunity to implant the Harvard system at Tufts oval this fall. Clearly, will give Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons each week to the linemen, enabling Casey to devote the greater part of his time to the backfield men. The other member of the coaching staff is Physical Director T. A. Ferguson, who is rapidly rounding the men into condition with his daily grass drills.

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LONDON GARDEN GUILD AIDS  
IN BRIGHTENING CITY-YARDSPrizes Given for Window Boxes and Other Displays—  
Plants and Advice Distributed

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Recent years have seen a recrudescence of interest among Londoners in the beauty of their gardens. This is especially noticeable among the inhabitants of the poorest quarters, but it is not absent in those extensive tracts of the town in which reside several millions of the middle classes. The chief cause of this revival can be traced to the years of the war, when the need for home-grown supplies of food brought into existence thousands of gardeners and allotment holders.

Other causes also have operated. The new houses which have been erected under the various housing schemes of local authorities have popularized a new feature in the laying out of streets: the open and un-walled front and back garden. Separated merely by a couple of horizontal wires stretched between uprights several yards apart, a whole vista of individual plots is open to view at a glance. Further, the encouragement given by the teaching of gardening in schools during the past 15 years is now having its effect, and where this is supplemented, as it is in various parts of London, by the free distribution of surplus plants and cuttings from the public parks, the delights of a garden of flowers are available even to the poorest citizens.

An effective influence in this humane movement is the London Garden Guild, an association which exists for the purpose of encouraging the cult of natural beauty in small gardens. By means of garden competitions stimulus is afforded to the owners of even the most insignificant back gardens to surround themselves with the munificent beauty of nature. Poplar and Southwark are not among the most charming of London's suburbs but prizes are won by inhabitants of those and similar districts. The first prize for a back garden last year was won by a man whose garden measured only 12 yards by four yards.

The blackest spots in London, so far as gardens are concerned, are those quarters in which are to be

found great blocks of "dwellings"—huge barrack-like buildings containing from three to eight floors on each the other surrounded by asphalt yards. One such building may contain hundreds of inhabitants deprived of all contact with the soil. For these a really valuable work is being done by the encouragement of window boxes and window gardening. The entries for the competitions of the London Garden Guild in this department form a sight well worth seeing; while the value of such aesthetic activities to the owner of the property, the neighbors, and to the cultivators themselves cannot be over-estimated.

The guild has been fortunate in securing the co-operation of municipal bodies. In conjunction with the housing department of the London County Council, efforts are being made to develop an interest in gardening on the council's estates. Poplar has formed a Municipal Garden Guild, and both garden competitions and a borough flower show have been organized. In Bermondsey the guild and the Borough Council beautification committee held a very successful flower show in the town hall.

Another branch of the work of the guild is that concerned with the distribution of hints and help to gardeners. The owner of a dingy little back-garden, upon which nothing has bloomed for years because the occupier is ignorant of what to cultivate in shady places, writes to the guild and receives by return of post a list of plants which have been found to succeed in shady gardens and corresponding list for half-shade. Accompanying it is a leaflet, giving hints on how to prepare the soil, planting, sowing, watering, weeding, hoeing and staking. Quite apart from any desire that may or may not exist to enter for competitions, such quiet and helpful work as this is of the utmost value to gardeners in all parts of London. A further branch of the guild's work consists in the purchase of reliable seeds on a co-operative basis, so that small buyers may have the same opportunities in the way of seed as the large.

PRAISE BLAME SUGGESTIONS CONTRIBUTIONS  
Letters to the Editor  
ANONYMOUS

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

## An Appreciation

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Please let me rejoice with you on account of the forward step in printing the metaphysical articles in two issues per week of the Monitor in French and German, respectively. This is unfoldment of good, indeed.

Let me state a few points: It affords every reader an opportunity to refresh his knowledge of a language other than his mother tongue, under the immensely favorable conditions of reading an article inspired by Christian Science. A special help here is the recognition of words familiar from the Bible and the writings of Mrs. Eddy.

Then there is the sense of universality, both for the readers and the writer, in composing these articles. The local, limited or petty, has a stronger light to exterminate it, in the knowledge that the appeal must be to a world, and not to a single nation. The "dead language," Latin, was formerly thought the proper vehicle for general reading but the live tongue of Christian Science has changed all that.

I wish also to thank you for the many beautiful original poems that you are running nowadays. It just goes to show the inspiration of Science that you have these contributions come in to your desk.

If at times it would seem that the world does not appreciate the Monitor, may we not be patient in the thought that the building of a mighty structure of gratitude is going on with equal pace with the ripening and establishment of the Monitor itself; also that the reward of every worker is not to be found in its entirety in "retrains," but in what our Leader means in writing: "Love is not poured forth vainly." Love enriches the nature.

I am grateful. Today I have a chance to express it a little. My work is in a Government hospital, and to sense the atmosphere is one of belief in the human mind and of fear. As a Christian Scientist I have to do my work daily hour by hour. It makes me the more alertly grateful.

JOSEPH B. BAKER.  
452 Ft. Washington Avenue, New York.  
Sept. 23, 1922.

## BASKETBALLERS AND SWIMMERS TURN OUT

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Basketball and swimming squads at Northwestern University have begun training, getting an early start for the championship races which begin after the first of January. At the initial turnout yesterday all of last year's basketball men with the exception of two reported to M. A. Kent, the new coach, who comes from Iowa State College. There was also a promising squad of sophomores on the floor.

In swimming, Coach Thomas Robinson, an early star of the best seasons in Purple history, while he has not undertaken a schedule of training as yet, the pool has been opened and the candidates are splashing around with a great deal of enthusiasm.

Ripples caused by the sensation of Norman Ross, world-famous swimmer, entering the university and coming out for freshman football, extended to the swimming pool. If all goes well, Ross will be eligible for the varsity aquatic team next season.

can live but rather that they should receive a wage that will meet all the legitimate needs of a man and his family under conditions which make it possible for them to be well-clothed, well-fed and well-housed and yet leave a margin for saving.

As you are no doubt aware, the Government is at present engaged in a campaign of education along the lines of right saving as distinguished from false economy.

In presenting the subject from time to time, as director for the State of Washington, it has frequently occurred to me that to advocate saving to a man who is only receiving a living wage is as idle as to talk education to a man who believes himself in danger of drowning. I inclose you herewith one of the Government



## White Man's Tricks in the Canadian Northwest

By ANTHONY RICH

SIX HUNDRED miles from where the last railroad line attempts to reach out for the 2,000,000 square miles of the Canadian northwest is Hay River, a fur post, named after the river, which is a tributary to the 13,000-square-mile water shed of Great Slave Lake.

When the cold blasts of the Arctic Ocean and the Hudson Bay have transformed this lake into a vast expanse of ice and snow, the Great Silence of winter has its beginning, and continues until the "Honk Honk" of feathered harbingers overhead announces spring. Daylight during the winter months is short and weak, the moon, the stars, and the electrical displays of the Aurora Borealis supplanting it. Every sound, from the cracking wish of the Northern Lights, to the thunderous breaking of ice masses; every tread of human or animal is known to them, and only when a sound remains unexplained, becomes the Great Silence fearful.

An Indian family, after spending the winter trapping in the bush, north of Great Slave Lake, was returning to their home at Hay River, all their earthly belongings on the two dog sleighs, and the trading post at Hay River was only a mile away. Anticipation of the pleasures to come, in the shape of canned goods and bright clothes from the trader's shelves, ran high, and "Marche," to speed up the dogs, sounded frequently.

### A Monster in the Sky

Then the sharp ears of Indians and dogs caught a strange noise which in less than a minute increased to a terrific roar. Scanning the sky in all directions the squaws were the first to see a monster swooping down on them. With a warning yell, dropping their burdens, shawls, and dogs, they ran for the cover of the underbrush on the river's edge, the men close seconds, and the children doing their level best to keep up with the elders. The dogs, seeing the excitement of their masters, extricated themselves from collars and hampering lines, and also raced helter-skelter for the river bank. All but a single one, which became hopelessly entangled in the lines, and promptly sat on its haunches, to give the old-fashioned wolf howl at the thing overhead.

This was the arrival of the first aeroplane last year in the northwest territory of Canada, and for the entire 1200 miles of the route the sighting of the plane put fear into the hearts of the natives.

### The Thunder Bird

Depending on how long they were in contact with the white man, the appearance of the monster was differently explained. Most of the Indians said it was the thunder bird, whose coming had been predicted for many generations. The thunder bird is supposed to live in the mountains, and some day, "It will fly to the valley, to destroy all the people living there." When it thunders, "It is this bird flapping the immense wings, and the force of them is so great, as to break down timber, to upset canoes, and to blow down houses and lodges." Hurried trips were made that night to outlying hunting camps, warning friends and relatives and many choice offerings were made to pacify the offended spirit. The description of the devil bird was repeated a hundred times, and lost not in vividness. Prayers to the "Gods of Old" alternated with prayers to the God of the white man, traps were neglected, and the seniors nodded their heads wisely, and spoke, that the punishment was near for discarding the ways of their ancestors, and adopting white man's customs.

Other tribes, with a more material trend explained this flying apparition in another way. The Government had tried for a long time to enter into a treaty with them, making them wards of the Government, but some one told them, that, in accepting the treaty, they relinquished the rights to their hunting lands, so these tribes had steadfastly refused to accept. Knowing the white man and his resourcefulness, when the airship flew over their country, they feared, that the white man was using the air in carrying the troops away bodily. These tribes sharpened knives, and oiled guns, singing the old war songs, prepared to prevent the removal.

### Shamans Can Fly

Others again, who still believed in their shamans, who had often in their presence, made trips through the air to other parts of the world, and even the moon, showed little surprise. The white man was not so smart after all, as he needed a large bird-shaped machine to fly, while their own shamans could fly without wings or any other help, and could not only fly, but travel underground as well.

Indians, who lived a long time near white men, and had seen or heard of many new inventions, looked upon the aeroplane with awe and wonder, and just considered the machine as another manifestation of the superior genius of the white man. The fact that such a heavy affair could leave the ground, was incomprehensible to them, and they compared it with motor-driven vehicles which had been seen before, the motor boat and the automobile. As one of them put it: "I save motor boat; screw turns around in the water all the time and makes the boat go, but this machine has screw outside turning in the air. Nobody shows, nobody lift, lots of people sitting down inside and every thing go up in the air just the same."

Another said resignedly: "White man pretty smart; Indian only go where he can, but white man go where he wants to."

Another old Indian, who was told that the trip from Peace River, the last stop, to Ft. Smith had only taken three hours and 45 minutes, said: "A long time ago, when I was young, I made a trip from Peace River to here, in a birch bark, in three weeks, and nobody could beat me then on the river. Last year I made that trip in a steamboat, and it only took one week; and now you say this machine made the whole 700 miles in three hours and 45 minutes. That's

bad, because pretty soon white man can travel faster than Indian can think."

### The Steamboat's Arrival

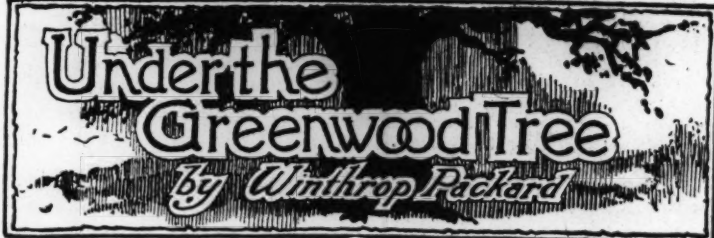
The arrival of the first aeroplane brought forth the recollections of the old-timers of the first trip of a steamboat on the Mackenzie River, and the fear of the Indians when they first saw it.

The Hudson's Bay captain, making the most of the occasion, when he got within sight of the fort, where all the Indians were lined up on the banks, turned on full steam, and with smoke-stack belching forth fire and smoke, the whistle screeching, and the paddle wheels churning the waters into a white foam, he all but climbed up the bank after the Indians. Needless to say, only the Hudson's Bay factor and his white clerk were left to make fast the lines, and it was two days before enough Indians came back to help in unloading the freight.

Just as the first aeroplane was taken for one of their mythical animals, the thunder bird, so was the first steamboat taken for the "Kiwanlik," a monster, which makes its domicile in the water, generally near rapids, and the rapids are caused by the Kiwanlik beating the waters with its claws.

### When the Ford Came

The entry of the motor car into the north was another occasion, when the natives thought, the devil had come. The SS. D. A. Thomas brought two Fords from Peace River to Ft. Vermilion, and as usual, everybody in the country was there to watch the boat's arrival. When the gang planks were laid, the two cars, horns a-tooting, with the rattle and noise peculiar to the make, climbed up the river bank, squaws, bucks, and papooses scattering before them for the friendly shelter of the underbrush. In the year passed the Hudson's Bay Company brought a Ford passenger truck to the Slave Portage, for the speedy transportation of passengers between the 16-mile stretch connecting Ft. Fitzgerald with Ft. Smith. The Indians there, farther removed from civilization, were more frightened, and



### The Animals Are Moving

THE great southward movement of the wild creatures of North America has begun. The animals are moving. From their summer grazing grounds south of Great Slave Lake the buffaloes, a scant remnant of once enormous herds, are on their way. They will drift before the northerly winds 150 miles or so, stopping where the Peace River bars their passage. Only the wilderness is safe for wild creatures, and the buffaloes have learned not to wander from the South of the Peace River lies civilization.

The wapiti are swinging their great horns, now well out of the velvet, as the herds drift down from the high hills to their winter refuge from the deep snow, down in the Jackson Hole country. They, too, are pitifully few in number, and recall that elk, as the English settlers named them, once roamed far and wide on the North American continent, being noted in great numbers from Quebec, Massachusetts, and North Carolina on the east to the Pacific coast of California on the west; from northern Manitoba in the north to Mexico in the south. Now scattered remnants of the once vast herds lead a precarious existence in restricted areas where the governments of Canada and the United States are endeavoring to conserve them and increase their numbers. The wapiti of the states are in the Jackson Hole country, where they are fed in winter and guarded the year through. Those of the Canadian area are in several small groups, three of them in Alberta, one in Saskatchewan, and one in Manitoba. There are some in Vancouver Island and a few reported in the mountains of British Columbia. The Jackson Hole herd has diminished of late. Those in the various Canadian stands seem to be holding their own. The movement of the wapiti is a migration. It is rather a drift toward less inclement surroundings and a greater food supply.

The caribou do more than this. Mid-summer finds them, the herds augmented by the young, on the farthest limits of Arctic land, the northern shore of the continent and the islands beyond. As the winter's snows begin to whiten the tundra in late August their movement southward begins. With the caribou this is far more than a drift. They collect in several great herds each of which has not only a recognized route southward but reaches a given point at or near a definite date. The Barren-Ground caribou are without doubt today the most abundant of the large land animals of the world. Their range is and always has been northward of that of either the wapiti or the buffalo. The land is the limit to the northern edge of it in summer. The dead of winter finds a few of the animals as far south as the green edges of Saskatchewan and Manitoba provinces. As the buffalo once ranged north and south through the prairie region of western United States so these Barren-Ground caribou now range the vast uninhabited northland of Canada. There is a genuine migration, this very day the great herds are on their way. Arctic dwellers report a few caribou as remaining wandering restlessly about in the far north all winter. For some reason these have not joined the great body of their summer companions that have gone south. In the spring they will greet and mingle with the returning herds. With most of the animals that thus annually migrate, the need of an abundant and easily reached food supply

is, one may suppose, a chief cause. Yet some caribou find food in winter on the northernmost part of the range, and the musk-oxen, dwelling in the farthest northern lands and eating the same food, live contentedly nearest the pole, winter as well as summer. Of all the large animals north, the musk-oxen and the polar bears alone defy the cold and darkness of the long Arctic winter. The largest of all animals of the far north are the bowheads. These too are moving south now. All summer under the ice of the Arctic Ocean and in the open leads about the Boreal pole they have been feeding and resting lazily between whales with the unsettling sun warming their black backs. September brings the nipping easterly air of early winter to close the open leads and send them on their way south. Whales breathe air and they must have open water through which to reach it. Hence when Bering Straits close and the sea is one mass of ice from this narrow passage to the pole the schools of bowhead must be on their way south. Just where they spend the winter is a question never fully answered.

Many old whalers have declared that the bowheads hibernate in the Bering Sea from the Straits as far south as the Seal Islands. Some claim to have seen them lying secure in shallow water, swaying a little with the current but otherwise inert, until the warm currents of the spring rouse them just as the Chinook winds from the south rouse the badgers and brown bears on land. The bowheads go north with the opening leads in the ice in the spring, come down with the advancing solid front of the ice in the fall and then vanish. In the winter they are not found in the southern part of Bering Sea nor in the North Pacific. Hence, said the whalers, who once made a business of following them, if they do not hibernate what does become of them?

The Eskimos, who live on the ice and the water between the floes almost as much as the whales, also have reported seeing whales thus asleep. Perhaps the old 100-ton gray-backs, the grandfathers of all bowheads, are now extinct. These were leviathans indeed, their bodies enveloped in masses of blubber that would yield sometimes 400 barrels of oil, their jaws holding 4000 pounds of the once-prized whalebone. These were the prize monsters of the Arctic whaler's trade, and they were more. The last record of a capture of one of them is dated 1876. They were sly, lazy old chaps, exposing often only the edges of the gray spot hole when blowing and thus having the appearance of a gull sitting in the water, giving no hint of the mighty animal below. It has been claimed that these great grandfathers of all whales had survived the glacial epoch and were the oldest living creatures in the world.

Whalebone and whale oil are both out of fashion, and it is possible that one or more of these mysterious leviathans has survived and today leads the bowheads south through the Bering Straits to the sleeping grounds that lie between the Diomed Islands and the fur seal rookeries on the Friblofs. Certainly, with or without the gray-back leader the largest animals of the Far North are moving, whether they are bound for their Bering Sea sleeping apartments or for some warmer water region farther south where they may feed unseen on those tiny, free-swimming crustaceans whose brown masses sometimes discolor the sea for miles in regions where the bowheads

abound and which are therefore known as whalefood.

The stir of coming winter has started definite mass movements among lesser animals of the Far North as well. The marmots and the badgers have already dug in wherever the ground will let them. At Cape Corwin in the Arctic I have seen the location of coal veins marked for miles by the little piles of friable coal at the entrances to marmot burrows, long black lines in the otherwise gray-brown tundra. The marmots are moving in. Fat and well fed on grass seeds and other wild grains of the Far North that ripen so rapidly in late August, they will curl up in their warm underground houses, the doors closed and blanketed deep by the ever falling snow, and sleep until spring. In the same way the brown and black bears and the grizzlies move into winter quarters. Strangely enough the white bears, northernmost in their habitat of all, do not move in. The black winter night, almost six months long, does not phase them. They dwell in the midst of its greatest rigors, their dense chamois coats in the piled-up debris of crushed fies miles off shore, their food, seals and other creatures of the wildest farthest north. In the same way the musk-oxen dwell content, shaggy, with long wool that reaches to their knees and so shields them that they can only face the most severe Arctic gale and cold without discomfort. Let the winter's snow be ever so deep, these hardy herbivorous creatures know how to find the dried grasses and gray reindeer moss beneath it and face the winter unmoved.

With these exceptions the animals are moving.

### HOTEL NOTES

Intensive study of the best methods of hotel management is the object of the recently formed research bureau of the American Hotel Association, which hopes to furnish information to its members which will be the means of saving thousands of dollars in the course of each year. This central organization for the collection and dissemination of accurate information on hotel management will supersede that in charge of research work now being carried on at great expense by individual hotels, and will place at the disposal of every hotel connected with the association whatever information is gathered, thus benefiting large and small hotels alike.

Operators of chain hotels and large individual hostels have been spending much time and effort upon investigations, analyses, comparisons and standardizations. Such work, however, has been out of the question with many smaller hotels. The new research bureau will prevent that vast duplication of effort hitherto prevailing and work out to the advantage of the hotel business generally.

A legal department has been recently by the association is now operating regularly, and is ready to give advice at all times on legal matters of interest to the association's membership. Hotel men on the Pacific coast report an unusually favorable tourist season. An increasing number of American and world tourists have been passing through western ports on their way to the Orient, and have kept business above normal during the last year. Leroy Linnard, lessee of the hotels Fairmont and Whitcomb in San Francisco, Cal., and the hotels Maryland, Green, Huntington and Raymond in Pasadena, Cal., recently a visitor in New York, stated that he expects the next season to be one of continuous prosperity for western hotels. Mr. Linnard's four Pasadena hotels have a combined capacity of 2000 rooms, and are well booked for the fall and winter.

Many new features are planned for the National Hotel Exposition, to be held in the Grand Central Palace, New York City, during the week of Nov. 20-25. There is every indication that present of an unusually large and rep-



Upper Left—The First Auto Truck to Appear at Slave Portage in the Far North. Right—Near Fort Simpson Where First Aeroplane Landed. Lower—Hay River Indians Watching a Boat Arrival.



## BENGALGOVERNOR'S REASSURING WORDS

Lord Lytton Expresses Sympathy With Those Who Desire Political Independence in India

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23 (Special Correspondence)—Lord Lytton, in the course of his tour, paid a visit to Chittagong, the flourishing port at the head of the Bay of Bengal, which deals with much of the Assam trade. The new Governor, on account of his long association with Mr. Montagu at the India Office, was regarded with some suspicion when first he arrived. His utterances have, it must be confessed, been quite unexceptionable in tone. Thus at Chittagong, in referring to the general political situation, Lord Lytton said: "I most sincerely reciprocate the wish which you have expressed that my term of office may coincide with a period of internal peace and tranquillity, for only in such conditions will it be possible to make any progress in improving the material and economic conditions of the Province. Though I have already on several occasions referred to my own sympathy with the aspirations of those Indians who want to see the political independence of their country, and the early realization of complete self-government, let me once again make it quite clear in what way I am prepared to give practical effect to that sympathy. It will not be by allowing the law to be broken with impunity; it will not be by depriving the Government of effective means of dealing with disturbers of the peace, and it will not be by releasing those who are in prison for sedition, or intimidating their fellow citizens in pursuit of their lawful occupation. I have no desire by such concessions to purchase the favor of those who in my judgment are the worst enemies of their own country. My aim will be to administer the affairs of this Province with the advice in the first place of all my colleagues in the Government, of whom five out of seven are Indians, with the assistance and approval in the second place of the Legislative Council which contains the representatives of all parts of the Province and has therefore more claim to speak for the wishes of the people than the self-appointed champions of the Indian National Congress."

ARAB VILLAGES ARE VISITED JERUSALEM, Sept. 5 (Special Correspondence)—The High Commissioner, Sir Herbert Samuel, recently made a tour of a large number of Arab villages in the Jerusalem district. He was well received by the Arabs and engaged their sheikhs in conversation. The purpose of the High Commissioner was to acquaint himself with the present attitude of the Fellahin.

## HOTELS AND TRAVEL

### CHICAGO

## The Drake

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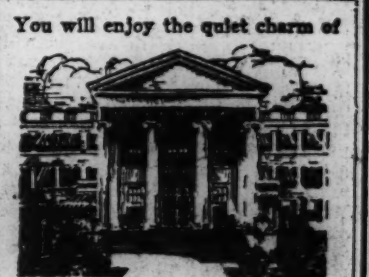
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## HOTELS, RESORTS AND TRAVEL

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and Albert Museum.  
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Lunches, 11:30 a. m. to 2 p. m.—50c  
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## ULSTER CONCERNED FOR SOUTH IRELAND

Cynical Attitude of Calm Is Dropped and Hope for Untangling of Its Affairs Expressed

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Ulster, startled out of her usual somewhat cynical attitude of calm toward the affairs of Southern Ireland, is now watching the course of affairs with newly awakened interest. With the passing of the two men who in her eyes were the Provisional Government, it seems to the men of the Six Counties that the pendulum of Irish history once more is vibrating preparatory to a fresh swing, and that none can tell what the direction of that swing will be.

That men exist in the Free State capable of administering an established state is not doubted. Since the treaty, a comparatively large number of men trained in the British Civil Service have placed their services at the disposal of the Provisional Government, and steps have been taken in the direction of the formation of permanent staffs. The actual administration of the country naturally falls to these men. As frequently happens in England, the actual existers in charge of departments need only be figureheads. But at the moment this is not the point. Neither the treaty nor the Constitution have yet been ratified; the very foundation stones of the new state are not yet laid, and its superstructure exists as yet only in the drawings of the architect.

Under the circumstances, the Free State urgently requires a leader, not necessarily a leader of men in person, but a leader of their aspirations. No administrator, however capable, can supply this want. The needs of the Free State can be supplied only by an Irishman possessing the indefatigable energy which alone can sway his countrymen. And Ulster searches the Sinn Féin ranks in vain for such an individuality. She closes her own ranks, and becomes even more determined to pursue her own path alone, and to keep aloof from the swaying tides of her neighbor's affairs.

Outlook of Unionist Ulster. This, of course, is the outlook of Unionist Ulster. To non-Unionist Ulster, the passing of Mr. Griffith and Mr. Collins is an unmitigated disaster. I had the opportunity recently of a long discussion with an Ulsterman from County Fermanagh. We were fellow passengers in an otherwise empty compartment of an express train. As the Irish express differs only from any other train in running through the stations and stopping for long periods between them, we had plenty of time for discussion. He was distinctly cautious in his speech, and it was only the fact that I was obviously an Englishman that induced him to mention politics at all.

"Now that Griffith and Collins are gone," he said, "there is nobody in the South who understands Ulster or the way in which Ulster could be handled. It took them some time to learn, and it required all their influence to prevent an exploration of the Northern Government on the part of their supporters in the Six Counties. Now that their influence is removed, there remains no guarantee that some hothead will not make it his business to stir up trouble here once more. I don't mean trouble in the shape of occasional shootings and rioting, that is beyond the power of any man to control for the present. I mean a real revolt, such as De Valera is carrying on in the South. There is nothing to prevent it, and the sentiments of even the best of the Irish Republican Army leaders toward Ulster is well known."

Consequences Would Be Serious. "We who are not Unionists dread an outbreak of this kind for it is on us that the brunt of it would fall, but the ultimate consequences would be even worse than that. I believe myself there can be no settled conditions in Ireland, that the country will never behave itself like any other civilized state, until it is united to Great Britain."

"What is wanted is a demonstration on the part of the Free State of its will and its ability to govern its own people. At present, all it has accomplished is the production of a conviction that the Southern Irish are incapable of self-government. Of course this is unfair; Collins and Griffith were slowly restoring order out of chaos, and had been given time, they would have completed the task. Until this is done, it is no use expecting Unionist Ulster to budge from her position. And the more she is attacked and vilified, the less likely she is to budge. But an established Free State Government, administering the country firmly and impartially, could produce a great impression in Ulster by courteous deference to the wishes of the Southern Irish. It would mean that it should surrender any of its privileges, but that it should replace Sinn Féin in its place as an enemy between sister states of the same nation. Further, I believe that the impression so produced would ripen into true friendship, and that the ultimate outcome would be the merging of north and south into one nation, having one Parliament, one Government, but with separate administration in certain matters, in exactly the same way as England and Scotland have at the present day."

## EISTEDDFOD FESTIVAL IS HELD IN CAPE TOWN

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony, Aug. 17 (Special Correspondence).—The fifteenth year's festival of the South African Eisteddfod, held by the Corporation of the City of Cape Town, in conjunction with the Cape Peninsula Publicity Association and the Cape Cambrian Society, opened with 600 competitors.

No prizes were given but diplomas carrying the gold, silver and bronze awards were issued to the successful competitors. There were contests held in vocal, piano, violin, cello, elocution, band contests, wind instruments, organ, dancing. The great event of the whole festival was the "Choir of the Bard," the honor of which the "Chief Bard" going to J. R. Law of Bloemfontein.

## JUGOSLAVS' INTEREST IN RUSSIA BASED ON RACIAL SYMPATHY

Tzar Was Long the Symbol of Slavs' Solidarity—New Democracy Would Align Political Ideals

Special from Monitor Bureau

BEIGRADE, Sept. 5 (Special Correspondence).—The question of relations between Yugoslavia and Russia, besides being a political one, has also a racial aspect, which is based upon the mutual sympathy which exists between these two peoples and upon the idea of Slav solidarity. Russia has from early times, as the largest Slav country, rather played the rôle of protector of all the Southern Slavs, and this has been not only for political reasons, but also because of racial sympathies for them. As regards the Serbs, they were in a still more favorable position than the other Slavs. They were the only ones whom the common link of the Orthodox Church bound to Russia. And formerly in Russia orthodoxy had a great influence on politics.

Tzar Personalized Country. Russia, as an absolutist country, was personified in the Tzar. For this reason the Serbs also to some extent saw in the Tzar the whole of Russia. In former times, while the Serbs were under the Turks, then, during the revolution against them at the beginning of the last century, when the people were still living a patriarchal life, the Tzar was in their eyes almost a legendary personality. And even later, when the people emerged from these primitive conditions and began to develop a national life in the European sense and to establish a European diplomacy directed by national and political motives, and not by sentiments, something of this cult for the Tzar remained.

During the important and difficult events which preceded the realization of the Yugoslav national idea, i. e. the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Balkan wars against the Turks and Bulgars in 1912 and 1913, and finally the great war, Nicholas II was sitting on the Russian throne. He was a great friend of the Serbs. The present writer once had the opportunity of speaking with Tzar Nicholas about the Serbs, and became convinced that his sympathies for them were deep and sincere, and that he helped them wholeheartedly whenever he could. The tragic fate of the Tzar, and the Serbs' feelings when they see the waste and tremendous woe which have befallen the Russian nation after the revolution, have further strengthened the sympathies.

Democracy Is Strong. These are the reasons which certain uninformed people wrongly interpreted, and concluded from them that

Jugoslavia has predilections for the absolute Tzarist régime. But such a conclusion is unfounded. The Yugoslavs have no sympathy for absolutism, although they had sympathy for the Tzars individually, who helped them and in whom they saw symbolized the Russian nation. On the contrary, the Serbian people is decidedly against autocracy.

In a country where all are equal, where the people have always jealously defended their rights, absolutism cannot appeal. This is illustrated even by the recent history of Serbia. Every ruler of Serbia, like King Milan and his son, King Alexander Obrenovitch, who wished to introduce a personal régime and to rule according to his own wish and against the wish of the people, was unable to maintain himself.

Hitherto the policy of Russia depended ostensibly on one man only, who might make mistakes, like every other man, and who might not have been always such a friend as Nicholas II. Such a régime could not give to the Yugoslavs such a guarantee as a democratic régime. After the Tzars, the Yugoslavs have no need to bind themselves to any personality, for they have the sympathy of the Russian Nation itself, and it is natural that they should seek support from them. When Russia emerges from the present difficult crisis, and circumstances become more settled, the governments have to direct their foreign policy by the desires of the people.

People Will Change. When this comes about the Russian people itself will have changed; the experience which they are gaining so dearly today, will awaken them from their lethargy, and lift them to a higher level of understanding, and they will then be more ready to take part in their foreign policy also. The gain will be the greater for Yugoslavia, for Russia's sympathies toward her will become deeper and more conscious, and the friendship between Russia and Yugoslavia will be based on a more solid foundation.

Things being as explained, the disposition of Yugoslavia toward the Russian question can be formulated as follows: an expectant attitude toward events in Russia; a sincere wish that Russia may as soon as possible emerge from its present difficult position; that conditions should become more settled; and that a régime shall be introduced such as is desired by the people themselves.

## PREMIER ASSAILED BY INDIAN PRESS

British Civil Service Also Dissatisfied With Recent Speech

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8 (Special Correspondence).—The intervention of Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons debate on the position of the Indian Civil Service was obviously prompted by the best motives. He wished to hearten the members of the Indian Civil Service and his very eloquent testimony is possibly the finest and widest circulating which the members of this great service have ever received.

The Prime Minister spoke from a brief, however, which he had not adequately studied or else failed to understand. The whole Indian press condemned the speech because on two or three occasions he referred to the reforms as an experiment. He is unfairly accused of hurling threats at India. In this attitude they are supported by the Times of India, the leading Bombay journal.

The European press comments principally on the fact that the Premier, while full of sympathy did not address a single practical grievance, such as pay, pensions and passages. The Prime Minister said the Indian civil service numbered only 1200. No doubt an Indian Government could always find place for 1200 Englishmen, but Mr. Lloyd George ignored the point that the crux of the situation lies in the character of the positions held. In the past these Englishmen held every high post, even now they hold the great majority, although the number is steadily diminishing. Indians have made it abundantly clear that they want to maintain the British character of the administration, but not its British personnel. They say they will always be only too pleased to have the assistance of young Englishmen of the right stamp, but as regards the distribution of posts, they must take their chance under an Indian government.

Despite Mr. Lloyd George's sympathy and promised assistance the Indian civil service know that power is passing away from those who built up the present administration; that owing to the enormously increased cost of living, and the cost of passages, married officers are getting deeper and deeper in debt; that, in short, all that life in the civil service can at present offer is "narrow means, separation not only from home but often from wife and children, grinding toil in a trying climate, liability to constant abuse and leave only at long intervals."

More than constant abuse, it might be said that the European works amid a regular campaign of racial hatred. And, unfortunately, he realizes that the Prime Minister's speech offers no practical solution.

LAND VALUES HOLD OWN

Special from Monitor Bureau. NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Land values in Manhattan are holding their own, according to local real estate dealers. A five-story building at the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-Fourth Street has just been sub-leased for 63 years as the site for a 12-story commercial building at an aggregate rental of \$65,000.

## FUNGUS FESTOONS MERSEY LIGHTSHIP WHEN OVERHAULED

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23 (Special Correspondence).—The Mersey Bar Lightship has been away for some time from her station, undergoing a process of overhaul and renovation in dry dock. Her hull represented a remarkable spectacle. Around the lower part was a belt two or three feet thick of sea fungus, to which clung millions of mussels. The task of cleaning this accretion was not an easy one and occupied a big gang of men a good many days. The lightship had been continuously on her station at the bar of the River Mersey since November, 1918, the date of her last clean-up.

The bar station was established in 1873 as a substitute for the "Boat Bell Beacon," at that time located at the entrance to the main channel of the Mersey. The Alarm, the second lightship of that name, was built in 1912-13 to replace the first Alarm, sunk by a steamer on Aug. 22, 1911. In Liverpool Bay there have been, since 1815, 16 lightships. Some of the vessels which have done duty in the bay were remarkable craft. In 1842 the Prince, the first iron lightship in the world, was built for the bay by Messrs. Laird & Co., Birkenhead. The vessel remained in the service as lightship for 57 years, and when, in 1899, was converted to wreck watch vessel.

Records show that another lightship, the Meteor, served 45 years in that capacity, and afterward became a watch vessel, and a third, the Tobin, after 44 years was sold to the North British Railway Company in 1894 and afterward became a lightship outside Silloth Harbor.

## BIGGEST CASTING WEIGHS 25 TONS

South African Foundry Turns Out an Enormous Anvil Block

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony, Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence).—The largest casting ever turned out in this country has been made by young South Africans at the Salt River Works. It weighs 50,000 pounds, and is without a flaw. This casting is intended as an anvil block for a three-ton hammer.

Special provision had to be made in preparing for this casting, owing to the amount of water under the foundry floor. A concrete base eight feet below the floor level was put down. This was re-enforced by a cast-iron box, to avoid the possibility of water coming in, through the sides and getting in contact with the molten metal, which would have blown the whole place to bits. A special dam to hold the molten metal was constructed, measuring 10 feet in diameter and 2 feet deep.

The Salt River Railway Works is in a position to make castings up to 35 or 35 tons, and it has been found it is cheaper to make them than to import them.

SCOTTISH LINE INAUGURATED

Special from Monitor Bureau. NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A memorandum of the committee of reference and counsel, representing all foreign missionary operations of the Protestant communities of North America, just adopted, urges that the United States be represented at the coming peace conference in the Near East. The memorandum was addressed to President Harding and Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State.

## PROPORTIONAL VOTE PLAN STRIKES SNAG IN AUSTRALIAN POLL

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence).—The upsetting of the election of W. G. Ashford, former minister, who at the recent election was declared duly elected to one of the three seats for the electorate of Wannamere, is likely to prove the end of the present system of proportional representation as, if similar examples were followed, several other members, who are now too late to be subject to appeal, would be ousted also. The successor to the seat is Mr. Clark, a Labor man.

The system is extremely complicated. The object is not to ascertain who is in the majority but who has a quota of the votes cast. This quota is so calculated that only the number of members needed for each electorate can obtain it. When as almost invariably happens the leading candidate obtains more than a quota of the votes cast, his surplus over the quota is divided among other candidates until a sufficient number have been elected. The method followed by the returning officer allowed the theory of the distribution of the whole of Mr. Thorby's (another candidate) surplus of 889 votes to the candidate indicated as the next available. A dispute as to how this should be done, however, resulted in Mr. Oakes, the chief secretary, declaring that the method adopted by the revising committee was wrong, and that an injustice had been perpetrated. The decision of the committee, however, is final, and Mr. Clark has been duly sworn.

The committee is constituted on strictly party lines, and the members voted accordingly. The chairman, however, Mr. Loe, a strong ministerialist, voted against his party.

## SIR HARCOURT BUTLER GETS APPOINTMENT AS BURMESE GOVERNOR

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23 (Special Correspondence).—The appointment of Sir Harcourt Butler to be Governor of Burma, of which he was Lieutenant-Governor prior to taking up the leadership of the United Provinces, has been extremely well received in Burma.

Sir Harcourt left behind him at Rangoon and Mandalay a reputation for great broadmindedness, and for liberal views and sympathy with Burmese operations. He is an extremely hospitable, and that has more influence on the people than is sometimes recognized. In the United Provinces he was accused of being weak in dealing with the excesses of Non-Co-operation during 1921. Once action was taken, however, no Governor was firmer in holding to his policy than was Sir Harcourt.

He is an extremely able man, and should it be that, now that she has attained her own reformed Constitution, Burma is to have greater independence vis-à-vis India, no more tactful or capable pilot could be at the helm.

## SOME NEW VESSELS ARE NOW UNDER WAY IN CLYDE SHIPYARDS

EDINBURGH, Sept. 5 (Special Correspondence).—New contracts are being entered upon in the Clyde shipyards. This is regarded as a hopeful sign of the times and an indication that owners cannot delay indefinitely adding to their fleets, if these are to be kept up to date. Material is considerably cheaper now, and if there were a reduction in wages, it is believed that the way would be made clear for builders to compete for contracts at a price shipowners would consider.

The new orders include two cable steamers, a British-Indian liner and two cargo steamers. A new liner for the Orient Steam Navigation Company also is to be constructed by one of the Clyde shipbuilding companies. For August, there were 17 vessels put into Clyde waters with a total measurement of 53,000 tons, the second best return of the present year and only 3000 tons under the best. Last August the tonnage amounted to 54,664. For the first eight months of the year there has, however, been a decline of 47,000, compared with the same period of 1921.

## RESIDENTIAL VILLAS COVERING SITE OF ANCIENT CARTHAGE

CARTHAGE, Tunis, French Africa, Sept. 1.—The site of ancient Carthage is being sold off and divided into building lots, and the surrounding hills, rich in history, are being slowly covered with residential villas. Archaeologists point out that if this building is permitted to continue, their excavation work will be seriously hampered, as the new proprietors object to invasions of their yards by workmen, no matter what treasures of history may lie underneath. Two French Government employees of the department of Tunis lately bought a piece of ground on the site of the old city, and before building their houses, started to find out what was underneath the surface. After patient digging they discovered a temple of Tanit.

Unless the French Government stops the sale, real estate agents will shortly put on the market some 240 acres of the site of Carthage, at a total sale price of \$200,000.

SEAT AT CONFERENCE URGED

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## TRACOMEN MEN SEE SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS IN PERSONNEL

Technical Schools to Co-Operate in Training Executives to Handle Railway Rehabilitation

One of the factors which have contributed to the situation in which many street railway companies in the United States find themselves is the too prevalent custom of the past of constructing a street railway system and then turning it over to financiers to run. The causes are several. Finance is one, for there has been in the past too much constructing of street railways and then turning them over to financiers to run. The problem, then, is rehabilitation physically, financially, and in the public estimation. Cognizance must be taken of changed economic conditions, new competition and invention. In this, the most important phases, perhaps, is personnel. Trained men, conversant with the new problems and with new ideas to meet them, are essential.

To this end the course has been shaped. It moves from the starting point of co-operation. The institute provides the academic and technical background which is essential. This is combined with work with the railroad, where the student will spend from two to six weeks in the sub-departments of the departments of maintenance, road and shops, transportation and power.

Under the three-year program approved by the Boston Elevated street railway will go from car pits to managers' offices. He will have his try at track building, welding, signaling. He will work in electric shops, machine shops, and truck shops. He will make more than a bowing acquaintance with the architectural and engineering departments. In the end he will specialize in the branch which he selects to follow.

Through such an opportunity for training we are confident, and the street railway appears to share our confidence, that a very definite contribution can be made to the solution of a problem which is of first importance generally and to all individual members of the community.

Trained Executives Needed

Rehabilitation along sounder lines for the small number of traction lines, Professor Tumble said. Most important in this work, then, is education and training. Executives who know the problems and details of street railway operation from the car-pits to the general manager's office must find their way into the organization. Men whose training includes intimate acquaintance with technical, administrative and economic phases of operation are essential to the future of our street railways and the efficiency of their service.

In recognition of this need, the committee on education of the American Electric Railway Association has been conducting an exhaustive study of the question. This committee, which is headed by Edward Dana, general manager of the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company, is composed of 10 high executives of traction companies, with Professor Tumble and C. S. Coler, manager of the educational department of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, as invited members. Their report will be made at the annual convention of the association when it meets in Chicago next week.

Employees to Be Educated. In the course of its study the committee has proceeded on the conviction that the supply of trained men to fill positions of responsibility is of utmost importance to the street railway industry and to the public interest. It has been assumed that new trained men must be brought into the industry, and that those already in must be educated to fit them to take on new responsibilities.

It was concluded that means must be found for educating employees not now technically trained so that they can fill supervisory positions, for training trade apprentices and for co-operation with technical schools to assure a supply of technically trained recruits. To accomplish these ends the committee proposes co-operative courses with schools of higher education and with high schools and trade schools, co-operation between electric railways and large manufacturing concerns, exchange of employees and courses on the university extension plan. Courses within the street railway's organization covering staff meetings, lectures, Americanization, instruction in courtesy to the public and other elementary technical work, are proposed.

Courtesy an Essential. One interesting phase of the general educational problem is brought up by the committee with regard to training in courtesy. The committee says: The spirit of courtesy is the most difficult quality to inculcate in adults, and the manager of the electric railway has a problem in fostering this spirit throughout his organization which will demand his most careful thought. The demand is, however, a personal quality that is essential to the largest success of an electric railway; it is far more rare than it ought to be, and it requires both a state of mind and certain degree of training.

In these days of standardized employment, the fostering of the spirit of courtesy is made rather more difficult, for the individual employee does not feel that his reward is directly commensurate with his own effort. This really is not true, and an important task for the management is to make each employee realize that if he is courteous this fact will redound to his own progress. While as a conductor a man may not be rewarded financially beyond the agreed-upon wage scale, he does not need to remain a conductor all his life, but has ahead of him any opening up to the presidency, must somehow be made to realize this.

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It was concluded that means must be found for educating employees not now technically trained so that they can fill supervisory positions, for training trade apprentices and for co-operation with technical schools to assure a supply of technically trained recruits. To accomplish these ends the committee proposes co-operative courses with schools of higher education and with high schools and trade schools, co-operation between electric railways and large manufacturing concerns, exchange of employees and courses on the university extension plan. Courses within the street railway's organization covering staff meetings, lectures, Americanization, instruction in courtesy to the public and other elementary technical work, are proposed.

Courtesy an Essential. One interesting phase of the general educational problem is brought up by the committee with regard to training in courtesy. The committee says: The spirit of courtesy is the most difficult quality to inculcate in adults, and the manager of the electric railway has a problem in fostering this spirit throughout his organization which will demand his most careful thought. The demand is, however, a personal quality that is essential to the largest success of an electric railway; it is far more rare than it ought to be, and it requires both a state of mind and certain degree of training.

In these days of standardized employment, the fostering of the spirit of courtesy is made rather more difficult, for the individual employee does not feel that his reward is directly commensurate with his own effort. This really is not true, and an important task for the management is to make each employee realize that if he is courteous this fact will redound to his own progress. While as a conductor a man may not be rewarded financially beyond the agreed-upon wage scale, he does not need to remain a conductor all his life, but has ahead of him any opening up to the presidency, must somehow be made to realize this.

office. He will have his try at track building, welding, signaling. He will work in electric shops, machine shops, and truck shops. He will make more than a bowing acquaintance with the architectural and engineering departments. In the end he will specialize in the branch which he selects to follow.

Through such an opportunity for training we are confident, and the street railway appears to share our confidence, that a very definite contribution can be made to the solution of a problem which is of first importance generally and to all individual members of the community.

Trained Executives Needed

Rehabilitation along sounder lines for the small number of traction lines, Professor Tumble said. Most important in this work, then, is education and training. Executives who know the problems and details of street railway operation from the car-pits to the general manager's office must find their way into the organization. Men whose training includes intimate acquaintance with technical, administrative and economic phases of operation are essential to the future of our street railways and the efficiency of their service.

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## ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

## CONNECTICUT

## HARTFORD—Continued



Women's Shop Third Floor  
ONE NEED ONLY TO HAVE A TASTE  
FOR STYLE TO APPRECIATE THE  
CHARM OF OUR SPORTS APPAREL  
FOR WOMEN.

Stackpole Moore Tryon Co.  
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HORSFALL'S  
93-99 Asylum Street

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Frocks and Evening Gowns  
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FALL DRESSES AND COATS  
A special selection of reliable, high  
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Third Floor

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THE SAMUEL DONCHIAN RUG CO.  
205 PEARL STREET

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Seventy Years of Service  
It is with the record of con-  
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this bank, established in 1849,  
solicits your business.

State Bank & Trust Company  
Hartford, Conn.

## LEWANDOS

Cleaners—Dyers—Laundress  
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Telephone 2-2777

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

859 Beroth 1128  
Main St. Main St.  
Next to Gas Office Near Trumbull

Two shops baking for those who  
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Corset Fitting a Specialty

## HANAN SHOES

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

James Lawrence & Son  
755 MAIN STREET

## Coombs—Florist

Two Stores: 741 Main—584 Asylum

H. F. Corning & Company  
Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases  
Established 1812  
68 CHURCH STREET

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TABLE LINENS ART LINENS  
EMBROIDERED LINENS HANDKERCHIEFS  
88 Pratt Street, HARTFORD, CONN.

M. J. BURNHAM  
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

CHAS. W. DOWNING  
MEN'S WEAR  
264 Asylum Street Hotel Garde Bldg.

## JULIUS J. SEIDE

INSURANCE  
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LUCILE CORSET SHOP  
Corsets and Brassieres Scientifically  
Fitted

Stearns Bldg. 75 Pratt Street

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GROCERIES

## WEST HILL GROCERY

LOUIS H. BIRCH, Proprietor  
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## BEARDSLEY &amp; BEARDSLEY

INSURANCE  
870 MAIN STREET

## CHAPIN MILLINERY SHOP

Attractive Models for the Season  
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## E. M. WADSWORTH

HAIRDRESSER  
MARCEL WAVY MANICURING  
983 Main Street Room 708

## MERIDEN

JEPSON'S BOOKSTORE  
7 W. MAIN STREET. Books, Stationery,  
Pencil Pens and Office Supplies.

NEW LONDON  
WHEN IN NEW LONDON  
STOP AT  
THE OLD-TIME VERANDA HOUSE  
315 STATE STREET

NEW HAVEN  
JESSIE KEYES DEWELL  
TEACHER OF PIANO AND HARMONY  
Class Instruction for Young Beginners.  
335 Orange Street

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## PORTLAND



Ladies', Misses', Children's and  
Infants' Wearing Apparel  
Cloaks, Suits, Millinery and Boys'  
Clothing

Congress Square Lunch Rooms  
J. G. LANGLEY, Manager  
5 and 7 Forest Avenue 615 Congress Street  
Portland, Maine

## MASSACHUSETTS

## ALLSTON

BLUE RIBBON  
AUTO TRIM CO.  
TOPS, SEAT COVERS, SUMMER AND WINTER  
CURTAINS, UPHOLSTERING, GENERAL  
REPAIRING. WORK GUARANTEED.  
171 Brighton Ave. ALLSTON, MASS.  
Tel. Brighton 4727

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Isaac Locke Co.  
97, 99 and 101 Faneuil Hall Market

FRUITS, VEGETABLES and  
HOTHOUSE PRODUCTS  
Special Attention Given Family Orders

## Shattuck &amp; Jones

Incorporated

## FISH

Telephone 1487 Richmond  
128 Faneuil Hall Market  
BOSTON

## WALL PAPERS

Of Latest Styles and Highest Quality.  
Novelty designs a feature; reprints of high  
grade paper at low cost. See them.

## AUGUSTUS THURGOOD

88-90 CORNHILL, BOSTON

## CAMBRIDGE

Central Sq. Hardware Co.  
669 Massachusetts Avenue  
Tel. Cambridge 6126 and 6127

## LOWELL

The Bon Marche  
FALL OPENING—1922  
Friday and Saturday, Sept. 29 and 30

The New Fall Line of Gloves  
are ready at the

## LADIES' SPECIALTY SHOP

141 Merrimack Street, LOWELL

## COLE'S INN

"For Discriminating People"

RESTAURANT CAFETERIA  
19 Central Street Lowell

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All kinds for rent and for sale.  
BLANCHE HARD MURPHY, Central Block

## LYNN

We are the sole distributors in Lynn  
of the

## EDWIN C. FOSS

ART EMBROIDERIES

## STAMPED GOODS AND MODELS

Edwards Bros  
76-58 Market St. Lynn, Mass.

## Hodgkins' Shoe Store

SHOES FOR THE  
ENTIRE FAMILY

J. C. Palmer, Manager 26 Market St.  
Established 1805

## COAL

Anthracite and Bituminous, and Wood  
Sprague, Breed, Stevens & Newhall, Inc.  
8 Central Square

## WINCHESTER

A. MILES HOLBROOK  
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE  
28 Church Street Winchester, Mass.  
Tel. Win. 1250

## MICHIGAN

## DETROIT

SUNSHINE COMPANY  
CLEANERS AND DYERS  
NEW PLANT, 1751 GLADSTONE AVE.  
AT 12TH STREET. Tel. Market 5872.  
Very high grade Cleaning and Dyeing

ON your list of things to be done, check New  
York Shops for relining, replacing, repairing  
and remodeling for garments. We offer unusual  
service at this season of the year.

## New York Shops, Inc.

1514 WOODWARD AVENUE  
Opposite Grinnell's  
Detroit

## THE BLUEBIRD

1426 Farmer Street Detroit, Mich.

Delicious Food  
Luncheon Dinner  
A la Carte Service

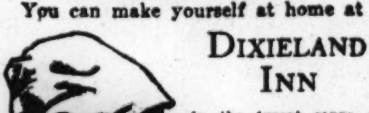
## COLONIAL HAT SHOP

Always the new  
in Sport, Street, and  
Dress Hats

1434 Farmer St. Main 9469

## MICHIGAN

## DETROIT—Continued



You can make yourself at home at  
DIXIELAND  
INN  
In the heart of the  
city. The Hotel is  
as famous for its hospi-  
tality as the Ten Room  
has been for delicious  
Southern cooking for  
years.

JOHN R.  
AT FARMER  
DETROIT

Main 5140  
Detroit Creamery Milk  
DETROIT'S FRIEND

W. J. Frost  
DETROIT'S FRIEND

Main 1506  
Repairing of All Kinds

Hickey's  
Exclusive Dealers in Hickey-Freeman Clothes  
Clothing, Furnishings, Hats & Shoes  
of Quality for Men, Boys and Girls  
1275 Woodward Ave.  
DETROIT, MICH.

A. E. GRIMSHAW  
CLOTHIER, HATTER AND  
HABERDASHER  
34 West Grand River Avenue  
DETROIT, MICH.

CORA A. KERR  
818 David Whitney Building  
Corsets, Brassieres and Petticoats  
Try our Air Perfume—for a Fragrant Home.

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IMLAY'S  
GARMENT CLEANING & DYING CO.  
2505 GRAND RIVER AVENUE  
Clothes Called for and Delivered

GANNON'S LUNCH  
House of Quality  
2501 Woodward, corner Henry

IRVING SHOP  
402 Fisher Arcade  
MILLINERY  
Your Rugs 100% Clean  
Edgewood 8401

STAR CARPET CLEANING CO.  
DETROIT, MICH.

The Alice Wadley Hair Shop  
308 Fisher Arcade Cadillac 2807  
Guaranteed three months  
Complete Line of Hair Goods DETROIT

WILSON MILLINERY  
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New York Doll Repair Shop  
All kinds of Dolls Repaired. Eyes reset and parts  
furnished. Complete line of Imported Dolls and Doll  
Clothing. 1261 Michigan Ave., Detroit. Cherry 8449.

BREDE & SCHROETER  
DECORATIONS WALL PAPER DRAPERIES  
WINDOW SHADINGS UPHOLSTERING  
80 Canfield Avenue West Detroit, Mich.

FAYETTA WARREN  
Insurance in All Its Branches  
607 Lothrop Ave. Northway 4824

Charles W. Herbst  
MEN'S TAILORS  
5th Floor, Eureka Bldg., 1225 Broadway, Detroit  
The Ferris-Fowler-Fosdick Co., Inc.  
PRINTING OF QUALITY  
404 Marquette Bldg., Detroit Main 4224

ELECTRICAL WIRING AND REPAIRING  
HARRY DEAN Northway 4546  
46 E. Milwaukee

P. N. Bland Printing Company  
230 Larned Street West  
Telephone Cherry 4120  
We Can Save You Money on Furniture  
SUMMER COMPANY  
Corner Michigan and Fourth Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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Jeffries' Imperial Baths  
Established 30 Years  
Newly renovated  
New location Boardwalk,  
between Maryland and Virginia Aves.

MME. SOPHIA  
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY  
705 Boardwalk, St. Charles Hotel Block

THE WHEELER  
(A passing  
Boardwalk at Massachusetts Avenue

## EAST ORANGE

"The House of Hospitality"  
PALMER HOUSE  
Main Street at Maple Avenue  
(Near Grove St. Station on D. L. & W.)  
Offers attractive accommodations to  
those who seek the comforts and charm  
of home without its care.

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LE BOEUF CO.  
CLEANERS DYERS  
Established 36 years

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Building Construction  
Carpenter-repair work  
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PATERSON WELDING CO.  
WELDING AND BRAZING  
of all kinds of Auto and Machinery Parts  
ALUMINUM A SPECIALTY  
Scored Cylinders Repaired and Machine Work  
302 Paterson Street  
Phone Lambert 6070. Res. Phone Verona 3386-R.

Dresses Becoming to  
Every Type  
We specialize Dresses, Suits, and Coats  
for Stout Women.

TURPAN & CO., Inc.  
122 Market St., 2nd Floor

LOCKWOOD BROS. Co.  
FURNITURE, CARPETS,  
RUGS, LINOLEUMS,  
DINNER WARE  
290 Main Street

VOCALION RECORDS  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS  
Instruction Given.

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183 Market Street Sherwood 1807

A. C. HOVER  
JEWELER  
172 Market Street

OTTO FISCHER  
LEGAL, COMMERCIAL, SCHOOL AND  
SOCIAL STATIONERY  
21 Hamilton St., near Regent Theatre

EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY  
MISS ROSE  
98 Van Houten Street Telephone 4502

DELICATESSEN  
T. JONES  
424 Union Avenue Lambert 5330

## NEW YORK

## NEW YORK CITY

DANCE!  
SHELTON DEWEY  
Modern Dance Specialist and Authority  
Private or Class Lessons Bryant 4503  
Studio, 22 West 47th Street, New York

ARTHUR H. COHEN  
Insurance  
For every need  
10 E. 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 2555

NATHAN H. WEIL  
INSURANCE  
842 Madison Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 6419

## OHIO

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THE KERMIN  
Fourth at Race (Second Floor)  
DINNER & SUPPER  
Hot Breads & Pastries a Specialty

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418 St. W. of Race, Cincinnati

THE A. B. CLOSSON JR. CO.  
ARMSTRONG STATIONERY CO.  
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS  
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CLEVELAND  
ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEERS  
Specialists in Design  
FOR  
BEAUTY, DURABILITY, ECONOMY  
Tentative plans and perspectives will  
be submitted at your request.

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CLEVELAND, OHIO

"CONSIDER YOUR TREES"  
THE SILVA-PFEIFER CO.  
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FELLOWS BOOT SHOP  
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THE RIGHT PRICE  
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SHAMPOOING—MARCEL WAVYING  
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Art Shop  
Teaching of China and Water Color.  
Fitting done daily.  
807 THE ARCADE

E. M. KNIPPENBERG  
HAIR SHOPPE  
Harper Improved System  
10111 Euclid Avenue CLEVELAND  
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The Biggar Printing Company  
Printers and Type Setters for Advertisers  
419 High Avenue Main 6096

SQUARE DEAL ACCESSORIES CO.  
8528 Carnegie Avenue  
Quality Tires at Competitive Prices  
Guaranteed Tire Repairs  
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High Grade Meats and Poultry  
Main 3238  
Stall 50, Ave. B. Sheriff Street Market

A. M. Albrecht  
FLORIST 630 PROSPECT AVENUE  
Main 590 Central 5108

## OHIO

## CLEVELAND—Continued

HOFFMAN'S  
CLEVELAND  
QUALITY ICE CREAM  
CANDIES  
Euclid and W. 105  
Euclid Boulevard and Coventry  
1016 Euclid Avenue

VIOLINS  
Fine assortment old Italian, French and  
German. New Violins, our own make  
Francis Simms, \$150 to \$500.  
Student outside \$20 and up. Expert  
repairing.

EASTMAN'S VIOLIN  
SHOP  
414 Prospect Avenue - Cleveland

CLEMMONS-LAPP COMPANY  
AUDITS—SYSTEMS—TAX SERVICE  
We operate a Bookkeeping Department for the  
convenience of the smaller concerns.

CLEVELAND, O.  
700 MARSHALL BLDG., Phone Cherry 419

The Blue Bird  
WASHER CO.  
34 TAYLOR ARCADE  
CLOTHES WASHER  
J. M. Holborow, Mgr. Tel. Main 8009

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10008 Madison Ave., Cleveland  
Between West 100th St. & West Boulevard

AUGUST KONTER  
Painter and Decorator  
2548 E. 128th St. Garfield 3882-W

FENN SERVICE COMPANY  
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2129 East 9th Street, CLEVELAND  
Bell Pro. 1948

Maple Luncheon  
CAFETERIA  
24 Euclid Arcade  
The GOOD THOT SHOP  
Books and Cards of Beautiful  
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Phone Prospect 1948

## COLUMBUS

THE UNION  
HOME OF  
HART SCHAFFNER & MARK  
CLOTHES FOR MEN  
"Satisfaction or money back."

165 N. High Street  
PITTS SHOES  
162 N. High Street,  
COLUMBUS, OHIO  
Dependable Shoes Since 1880

WALK-OVER  
SHOES.  
For Men and Women  
38 N. High Street  
COLUMBUS, O.

BRADFORD-HUSCH  
44 N. High St.  
Distinctive Apparel for Women and  
Misses.

Hosiery—Millinery—Outer Wear  
THE W. C. MOORE CO.  
Furniture, Rugs, Draperies,  
Lighting Fixtures  
"The cheapest that is good to the best  
that is made." Moderate Prices.  
SOUTH HIGH NEAR MAIN

Morehouse-Martens  
"The Store of Today"  
Dry Goods and Garments  
For thirty years a dependable store.

THE HEIZER PRINTING CO.  
338 S. High St. CItz. 9838

Direct by Mail Advertising  
Fans, Calendars, Advertising Novelties

OLDS RESTAURANT  
IN OUR NEW LOCATION  
1124 S. HIGH ST.

L. W. HUNT  
INSURANCE  
In All Its Branches  
211 James Bldg.  
Phone: M. 2940, Auto 8709

Laundry and Dry Cleaning  
CAPITAL CITY-TRIO LAUNDRY  
AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY  
Main 2527 CH. 1118

THE BANCROFT BROS. CO.  
Haltermark Jewellers  
"If you want the best, go to Bancroft's"  
123-140 North High Street

PARISIAN DYE HOUSE  
14 EAST SPRING STREET  
Bell Main 1715 Citizens 2718

YOUR MONEY IS NOW WORTH 6%—WHY?  
Prospective home-build-  
ers, offering the very  
best gilt-edged secu-  
rity, are eager to ob-  
tain money at 7%.

By economical management  
we operate this company  
successfully on a 1% margin.

FAIR PLAY DEMANDS THAT OUR  
DEPOSITORS RECEIVE 6%  
THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING AND LOAN CO.  
Ruggery Building, 23 East Gay Street

## OHIO

## COLUMBUS—Continued

Do you know that a Westinghouse  
ELECTRIC RANGE  
is economical to operate?  
THE HUGHES-PETERS  
ELECTRIC CO.  
104-106 E. Long St., Cor. 8d.  
EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL

DAYTON  
CHAS. R. BROWN  
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619 Wayne Ave. Home Phone 12427

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Architect  
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CAREFULLY SELECTED  
HAMS AND BACON  
DIRECT TO THE HOME  
BACON BACKS OUR SPECIALTY

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PAINTING  
PICTURE FRAMING  
LAKEWOOD WALL PAPER CO.  
Bell Mario 3850 Tel. Lakewood 5558

JOHN W. ASTON  
PLUMBING AND HEATING  
15708 DETROIT AVE



## EDUCATIONAL

## The Linking of College Courses by Required General Reading

SO LONG as American universities cling to a system of education in which the students are examined on each "course" until the sum of these examinations by the end of four years is considered equivalent to the requirements for a degree, just so long will our education fail to do more than turn out students technically and perfunctorily passed and stamped. This may sound like too sweeping a statement. Any teacher of experience, for example, is able at once to recall individual students who derived from their work all that the most optimistic instructor hoped. It is not of the exceptional students that I write, but of the average.

The average student chooses certain "courses," or has an allotment of them thrust upon him as the case may be. His task then is to pass off each one after a certain number of weeks. That done, each course in turn may be dismissed from his mind and is of no more importance to him than the separate hurdles in a race. They must all be cleared to win—that is, to the student, the main point. To him a course is a unit; he has usually little conception of a course as a fragment of the field of knowledge. Still less does he think of the relations between his separate courses.

### Attempts at Unity Not Sufficient

Many attempts are being made to overcome this tendency of the student to pursue his college work as a sequence of uncorrelated units. The group system, the major and minor requirements, and "honors courses" are all means to this end. But even these devices still cling to the unit-examination system. As for the "honors courses," they are not for the average student.

The specialization of university departments makes it extremely difficult to devise a way of linking up the units as they are now presented to the student. The freshman, let us say, passes from a class in Shakespeare to a class in physics, and, if he is an observant young man, notes that the two instructors seem to have as little in common as have the subjects they teach. Quite sensibly, therefore, our freshman puts Shakespeare and physics away in separate card-indexes and tries never to confuse the two. If he is an extremely shrewd freshman he may make the further note that the instructor in English is educated only in English literature and the instructor in physics only in his field. This shrewd young man will then largely discount the rhapsodies of each instructor, knowing full well that the important things of this world are not confined wholly to English literature or wholly to physics. He ends by not recognizing the true importance of either subject.

### Instructor Struck by Two Facts

Looking at the average student from the instructor's point of view, one is struck by two facts. The average student has little background, so little indeed that he has almost no historical perspective. Back of 1776 time becomes an undefined blur to him. Further, he appears to have been too largely spoon-fed, with the result that

he is not able to do much thinking for himself, or that he resents being required to do his own thinking. Both of these defects are products of that unit-system which he has always experienced. His chain of knowledge is not linked together in his thoughts, nor fully comprehended.

What then is the remedy for the defects of our present unit-system of education? One partial remedy would be to set up general examinations in the work of the first two years and again at the end of the four years. This is a partial remedy because, if superimposed upon our present system, it would do little more than require the preservation of the individual units in the student's memory. It would accomplish practically nothing in linking these units together, save what would be gained by the student in getting up a general survey of his course. And this would, of course, be considerable gain. But it would not be enough.

### The Remedy

The true remedy is one difficult to introduce. Specialization has left us with no means to apply it. In brief, however, the remedy is this: Throughout the whole four years the student should be required to do a great deal of general reading not connected with any particular course. The department might combine to draw up a list of books suitable for this purpose, but even then there would be many books which should be included that no specialized department would recommend. We should have to appoint professors of general reading, to consult with the departments and prepare lists of books. The range should be extremely broad, at the same time keeping in mind its two purposes: to supply a background for the student and to link together his individual courses. It would have to include books on a great many subjects, and naturally the reading would have to be graded, gradually increasing in scope and difficulty as senior year approached.

In the crowded condition of our present-day schedules, much of this reading would have to be done during the summer holidays, but this would be an advantage rather than a disadvantage. At the opening of college the student would make a written and a verbal report upon his reading to a professor of general reading, as well as at stated intervals during the college year. At the end of his four years he should be required to pass an examination upon the whole of his outside reading before being granted a degree.

One does not pretend to minimize the difficulties of adding general reading to our already crowded requirements. But the experiment is worth making. At present it is possible to graduate from certain courses without reading anything except a few textbooks. Students go out from our colleges wholly ignorant of many books which are the chief heritage of our civilization. There is no reason why we should jealously confine our education to our graduate schools. Why not begin by educating the undergraduate?

J. R. C.

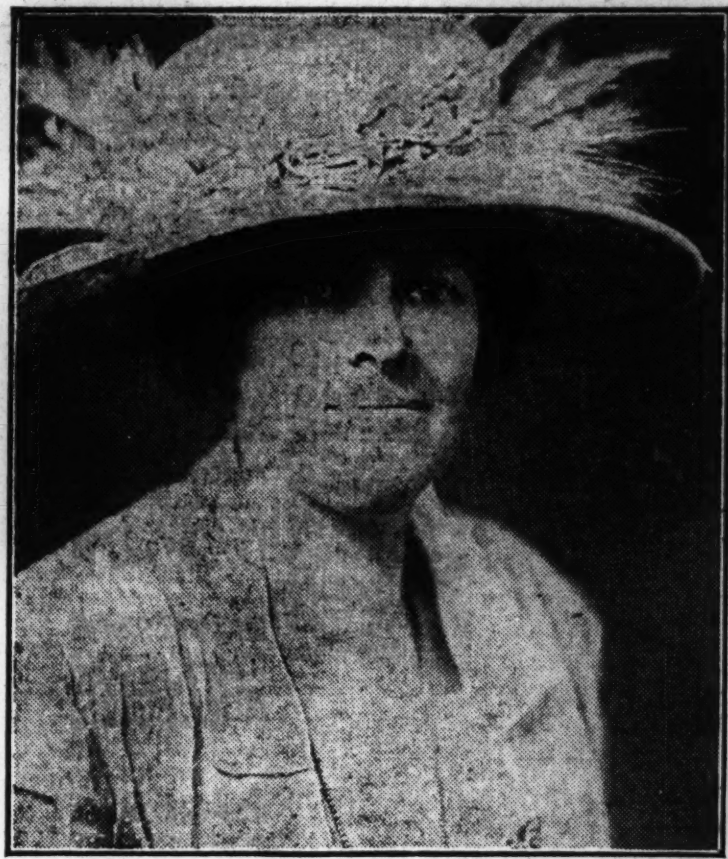
## The Observatory

IT IS now more than a possibility that some educational good will come out of crowded class rooms. Because of the congestion in the New York schools and the consequent further extension of the part-time and platoon system, the city's educational authorities are about ready to address themselves in earnest to the problem of retardation and the supplementary question of promotions. The realization seems to have become general that New York's situation, worse this year than ever before, is due in some degree at least to the fact that thousands of pupils who ought to be moving ahead and out of the schools by being kept back by their failure to perform the required tasks in the required manner. Meanwhile, other thousands, mentally alert above the average and wholly competent to do the work of the next succeeding grade, are likewise denied the right to advance because of the inflexible operation of the curious rule that while merit may be the deciding factor in the case of the dull pupil, the promotion of the bright pupil shall depend generally on age and not on ability.

Whatever the anomalies of the situation, it is the fact that there is in either instance an appreciable slowing up of the educational machinery and a clogging process which sooner or later causes the crowded conditions with which many American cities, and particularly New York, are now confronted. It is, of course, true that an adequate building program, soundly conceived and carried out at whatever cost, will automatically solve the problem of congestion anywhere. But that is the artificial and not the human method of settling the matter. It is likewise the more expensive way. If a system of individual promotion had been in effect the last five years and if some concerted effort had been made to help the retarded pupil over the rough spots, much less would be heard today of the desperate need of spending millions of dollars on new school-houses.

Reverting to specific cases, it may be said that it is the opinion of George J. Ryan, president of the New York Board of Education, that the adoption of the regrading plan submitted by the budget committee would have the effect, within 18 months, of providing a school seat for every child in the city entitled to it. The scheme has now been sent to the board of superintendents, which is asked to investigate and submit a full report.

But combating retardation is a task not without its difficulties principally because the causes are so many and so varied that the right one can only be determined by an attention to the individual which the



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Mrs. Katherine Cook  
Chief of the Rural Schools Division of the United States Bureau of Education,  
Who Does Not Believe That Country Boys Should Necessarily  
Be Trained for Farm Life

## Teacher-Training Must Specialize More in Behalf of Rural Schools

Says Federal Chief Who Sees Hope of Rural School in  
Development of County Unit

Washington, D. C.

Special Correspondence

"THE problem of the rural school is one which will not be solved until we have brought the rural population to realize its importance, and until educational training institutions take cognizance of the fact that specialized training is necessary for rural school work," said Mrs. Katherine Cook, chief of the rural schools division of the United States Bureau of Education, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The difficulty of securing efficient teachers for the small, isolated schools of the country is of course our greatest concern," continued Mrs. Cook. "There are two reasons for this lack of good teachers. The first is that normal schools and state educational training institutions have not until recently given special attention to the training of rural school teachers. The other reason is the very disproportionate salary scale, which, coupled with the isolation of the country district, makes such position very undesirable."

The financial depression prevailing in agricultural communities during the past year is clearly reflected in the condition of rural schools. Mrs. Cook, in talking of the situation existing at the opening of the present school year, admitted that western states have been forced in many cases to reduce their already inadequate school budgets, the smaller country schools being the first to suffer. Mrs. Cook is to make a survey of the rural school system of Oklahoma this fall, taking with her a corps of educational experts, who will submit recommendations based on their findings to the state authorities, to be used as a basis for reorganization. A similar survey made in Alabama a few years ago resulted in a complete reorganization of the state schools and the enactment of new legislation.

### Sharp Contrast in Salaries

Recent statistics received by the bureau show a discouraging margin in the salaries of city and country school teachers. In Tennessee, for example, the teacher of the one-teacher school receives an average salary of \$300 for a six months' term, while a city teacher receives \$1000 for a nine months' term.

The remedy, according to Mrs. Cook, is in the rapidly growing system of consolidation, by which two or more small district schools are combined to serve several districts. This plan has several advantages—it does away with the small district board as the unit of administration, provides better financial resources and by creating a larger school, makes it possible to procure better teachers. Transportation to and from these schools is generally furnished.

The growth of the junior high school idea is proving valuable in consolidation of rural schools, said Mrs. Cook. Under this plan, several districts combine in one junior high school, which takes children after they have finished about six grades, and prepares them for the final three years of the senior high school, which is usually a county institution. The junior high school is proving a most efficient means, according to Mrs. Cook, of bridging the ordinary gap between grade and high school which causes many children to cut short their education at an unfortunately early age, and also of furnishing pre-vocational training.

### Stand Against a Popular Movement

One thing against which the federal bureau has taken a determined stand is the popular movement to "keep farm boys on the land" by specialized training in the rural schools. "We do not believe in training country boys to become farmers any more than in training city boys to become business men," asserted Mrs. Cook. "We do not approve of anything sa-

vorring of class education. The farm boy should have the same broad curriculum of studies as the city student, and we are going to carry on a vigorous campaign against the movement for specialized agricultural education, aimed at keeping the children of farmers on the land if their natural inclination and talents lie elsewhere."

### Continuation Courses Picking Up Gradually in France

The movement toward continuative education for young people who have left the primary schools is increasing in France, but is not yet commensurate with the requirements of the situation or the supreme importance of the cause. Public opinion is not yet ripe for the recognition of the cultural values of education, nor yet to an adequate extent even for its vocational value. This is evident from the fact that, in spite of the earnest efforts of friends of education, the Senate recently decided against the prolongation of school life to 14 years of age. Industry and agriculture have not yet learned the value to themselves of an educated people.

The number of continuation classes

child can obtain all the knowledge for life before the age of 14.

M. Roger's report, while expressing dissatisfaction with the present position includes indications of an awakening public opinion. Although the Inter-Allied Congress on Apprenticeship held at Lyons would not support the extension of school age to 14, yet many of the delegates were convinced, as the result of a visit of inspection made after the meeting to certain courses in geometry and mechanics organized by the Société d'Enseignement Professionnel du Rhône, that the elementary school education is insufficient even from the standpoint of industrial necessity. It was not that the pupils lacked intelligence but they displayed inadequate grounding in general knowledge.

The same deficiency was reported by the Chambre de Métiers de Bordeaux: in starting professional courses for the apprentices it was found necessary to institute preliminary courses in general elementary subjects. It is an encouraging augury for future progress that an important industrial organization, the Congrès des Industries Françaises, has this year passed a resolution that school attendance should be compulsory up to 14.

## Academic Studies and Business Men

LONDON (Special Correspondence)

During the past few years there has grown up in Great Britain a new attitude toward university graduates on the part of business men. The misconception is disappearing from British industry and commerce that the training given by a university unfits men for practical affairs. The days are not so far distant when the academic study of economics or natural science was looked upon as being not only of little direct use, but as tending to impart a distaste for commerce and industry.

The fact is being realized that a college course is not so much a matter of teaching certain subjects as of training the intellect and character, with the result that a graduate is quicker in learning his duties and better equipped to meet emergencies than those who have not undergone a university course. Many business firms, indeed, are now actually offering better openings and higher pay to graduates than to others.

In the engineering industry the question of academic training is of great importance, especially when the predilection of many in the industry for a purely practical course is remembered. The opinion is still sometimes expressed that the only proper preparation for engineering is to begin young and get training in the workshop. When the long view is taken, however, and the question considered in all its aspects and bearings, agreement will be felt with the words of Prof. Frederic Bacon in his presidential address to the Association of Engineering Students.

"A college-trained engineer of good natural abilities and suitable and sufficient practical and commercial experience," he said, "will be fit for higher responsibilities than a man of equal caliber who has had to learn all he knows in the rough and tumble of work life, without any organized training in the laws of natural science which underlie his work, such as is today provided in any engineering school of repute."

This view is endorsed from the industrial side by an official declaration of a large engineering firm to the effect that "it is recognized that the modern requirements of the engineering profession are such that much more prominence must be given to the theoretical aspects of engineering training, and that wherever means permit it is undoubtedly the wisest plan to secure a regular university course."

This preference for college students is not surprising when it is remembered that the aim of the engineer has been defined as "the art of directing the great sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of man." At the same time, the needs of industry cannot be met

## Racial Good Will, the First Aim of Okonola Negro School

THE Okonola Industrial School is one of the Negro schools of the south that teaches most forcibly patriotism, dignity of labor, racial co-operation, and good will."

Thus reads the present testimony of a Mississippi newspaper which, 20 years ago, had most strongly opposed the establishment of that self-same school. In fact, so violent was its opposition that the founder and president of the institution, Wallace A. Battle, had to hide himself for fear of bodily harm.

The conversion in favor of the school, however, is not confined to this newspaper, for many of the graduates are now serving leading families in Okonola and vicinity as chauffeurs, cooks, gardeners, dairymen, nurses, farm directors, and general housekeepers and helpers. Little is now heard or felt in Okonola about a race problem. Prejudice has changed into praise, suspicion has passed into service, and ill will has been supplanted by good will.

### Good Will Definitely Taught

"Our method of inculcating racial good will into the students is definite," said Mr. Battle, recently to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, while in Boston on a business trip. "Not that we have courses in it, but the faculty is instructed to see to it that whenever the question crops up, as it so frequently does, the pupils are shown the folly of hatred. The teaching of good will has been such a prominent feature of our school that one friendly person has dubbed it 'the good will school.'"

"Our school is unique in many ways," continued Mr. Battle. "In the first place, we have no scholarships. Scholarship means bread and milk, and we don't want that given to us. We want the equipment to make it ourselves. In other words, we want an equipment to give the Negro boys and girls of the black belt an opportunity to educate themselves. They can learn a trade by working at it in the school and selling the products of their labor to meet the tuition fees. Or they can learn farming by earning their living expenses through work on the school farm."

### To Progress Through Own Efforts

"We don't want or need a contractor on our premises, we do all the work ourselves. This system, I admit, is a slow process as far as building up the school is concerned, but the principal thing is that the colored boys and girls have a chance to learn through their own efforts. During the 20 years we have been in existence, I have not spent one dime by way of a gift. I have lost donations aggregating over \$20,000 because I refused to sacrifice this theory of not providing for scholarships. It is evident that once the equipment is complete, the begging for funds, under this system, is at an end. But it is essential that the equipment be first-class, for the Negro of today is educated largely through his eyes, in other words, the environment is his education, and the school is here to furnish it."

"Another feature of Okonola Industrial School is the limitation of expansion. You will never see the end of begging for funds unless you definitely limit your expansion, and so we have made the rule that our school should not, at any given time, allow more than five hundred boarders. Unlimited building is as bad as scholarships. Put your money in the equipment and perfect your plant, is our maxim. This should by no means be taken as a reflection upon Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes. They will always be appreciated as the mother industrial schools which have demonstrated the possibility of Negro management in a large way. But no Negro of sound judgment will advocate other schools of that type and size. In my opinion, there are various reasons for this."

### Merit of Small Institution

"The Negro race is essentially a poor race and only they can help to solve

are. My own experience with graduates from these large institutions has convinced me of this."

The annual budget of the Okonola Industrial School, according to Mr. Battle, is \$22,000. Two boards in New York, the Rockefeller General Education Board and the American Church Institute Board, make a yearly appropriation of \$4000 each. The school also has a contingent gift of \$102,000 from the Church Institute, the proviso being that the school must raise \$30,000 before it gets the benefit of that gift. Exclusive of 125 county teachers who come periodically for instruction, there are now at the school 200 students, all above the fifth grade and coming from six southern states. Thirteen trades and industries are taught. The land owned by the school measures 380 acres and is valued at \$150,000. Moreover, the institution has the approval of the Mississippi state Legislature which by special enactment has exempted the graduates from examinations when entering other schools.

## Co-operation in Field of Adult Education

LONDON (Special Correspondence)

As a result partly of the most recent investigations of the adult education committee appointed by the Board of Education and partly of the reconstruction committee appointed during the war, it is now possible to estimate the present position of adult education in Great Britain, with special reference to the question of co-operation between the various bodies interested.

In the first place, it must be noted as a fundamental condition of the further progress of adult education that the adult education committee have definitely concluded that an increased measure of co-operation between universities, local education authorities, and voluntary organizations is vital to its full development. Further, it is essential that voluntary organizations should take a large part in this work, for it is upon the voluntary factor that its continued existence ultimately depends.

This fact was recognized in the report of the reconstruction committee, as the following extract will show: "It will not, we think, be denied that adult education has owed its main inspiration and the success it has attained to voluntary organizations of various kinds, and particularly those established for educational purposes."

### Merit in Voluntary Effort

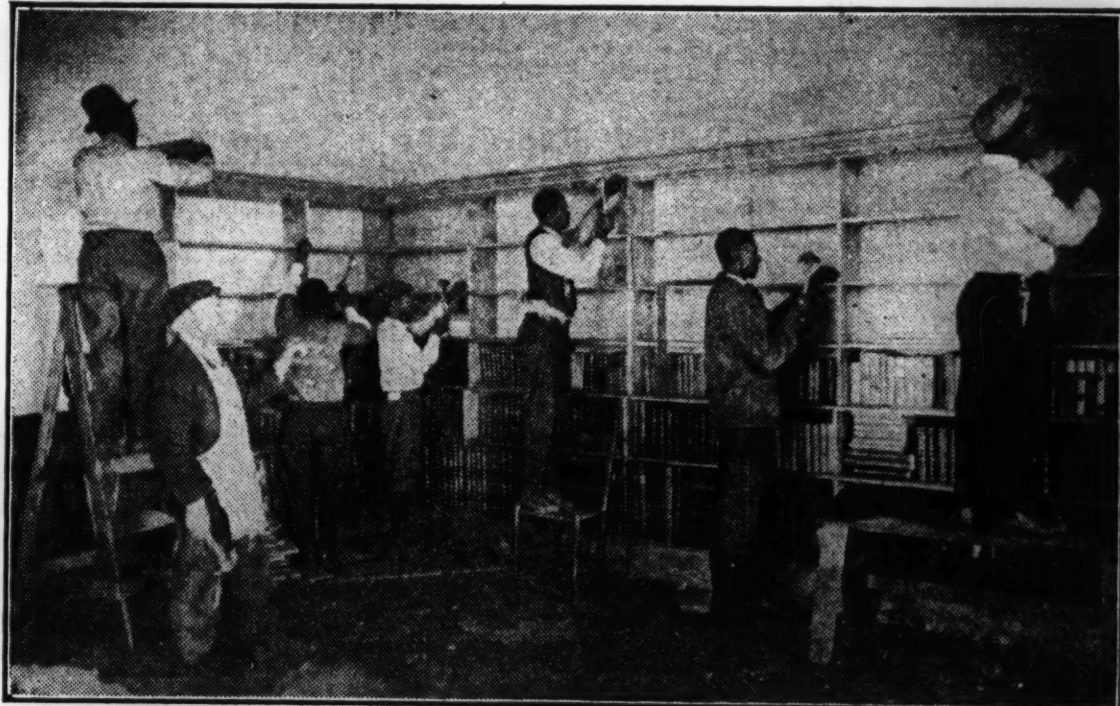
It does not need an official report, however, to bring out the importance of voluntary effort in this matter. In a modern community, voluntary organization must always occupy a prominent place.

The problem, therefore, of encouraging an extension of adult education resolves itself into one of securing the maximum zeal on the part of voluntary organizations plus the financial and organizing help of statutory authorities. One method of solving the problem is by the formation of adult education committees consisting of representatives of local education authorities on the one hand and of voluntary organizations on the other; the Board of Education aids the work indirectly by means of grants to the local education authorities, and also, in some cases, by means of direct grants.

### The Leading Agencies

The Workers Educational Association is the chief voluntary organization concerned with adult education, and it achieves its best results by means of its system of co-operation with universities and education authorities. In this way it organizes tutorial classes, one-year classes and residential summer schools. Certain other voluntary organizations are doing valuable work, whose names have not yet become so widely known. The adult school movement is an organization of voluntary classes formed by local initiative in many towns and villages throughout the country. The objects of this movement are the study of moral and social questions and the mutual improvement of its members. In many cases the local education authority finds the teacher or helps in some other substantial way in the work of this organization.

The educational settlements, too, provide good examples of the value of co-operation between the various voluntary associations. In most cases the adult schools and the Workers Educational Association, and in many cases the university extramural authority, work together with the settlement. Trade unions, women's institutes, dramatic and musical societies, and other educational organizations co-operate with the settlements in certain instances. Perhaps, however, the most valuable kind of united action is that of which the adult education joint committee, recently set up in Yorkshire, provides an example. This committee was formed under a constitution approved by the authorities of the Huddersfield Technical College, the West Riding education authority and the Yorkshire district of the Workers Educational Association. Since its formation steps have been taken to secure suitable tutors, and two full-time appointments have been made. Other tutors have been appointed on the staff of the Technical College with the definite purpose of giving part of their time to external work. During last session (1921-22) 27 classes were held. Prior to the formation of the committee, the number of classes held in this area did not exceed six.



Negro Boys Learning a Trade While Constructing Educational Equipment, Okonola Industrial School, Mississippi

for the last year for which official figures are available shows a big increase over the previous year. At the same time, the report of the Inspector-General of Public Instruction, M. Maurice Roger, points out that two-thirds of all French children at least still undergo no further instruction after leaving the elementary school. It is a further significant fact that much of the work of the continuation classes is at present confined to teaching illiterates and backward young people the elements of the knowledge imparted in the primary schools. The idea, too, is still widespread that the

without a thorough practical training, as is evident at once when the college student enters the workshop and finds himself faced by situations and problems which it is impossible for any college fully to provide for. But the student with only the academic training understands the fundamental laws upon which genuine solutions must be based, he will see each detail in its proper relationship with the whole, and he is conversant with the abstruse calculations and reasoning processes upon which practical triumphs are founded.

its problems who keep in sympathy with conditions at home. Pupils in large and richly endowed schools live an artificial life under conditions which do not prevail among the Negro population. This artificial life finishes with graduation. In other words, Negroes going to such institutions learn to think in large terms, large sums, large everything. They have an abundance of everything they need in the way of equipment, materials and otherwise. Through such training they become disqualified to go home into the backwoods and grapple with the problems of their people as they



## THE HOME FORUM

## Violin and Macaw

THE houses along that unfrequented mountain road were scattered far apart. They were all poor, rickety looking shanties, many of them unoccupied, and without a flower or shrub to break the barrenness of the unpainted walls. All around us the mountains rose in purple splendor; autumn was already beginning to tinge their empyrean heights with crimson and gold.

And then as we rounded a corner we came upon a small unpainted house—a two-room affair with a tumbling shed at the side. It was like dozens we had passed in the course of the day—perhaps a little meaner, a little more remote. I doubt if I would have ever noticed it at all except that we had to stop for a moment to tighten a squeaking bolt, directly opposite a half-opened door. The room into which I could not help but glance was dining room and kitchen, parlor and nursery. There were several children playing on the steps and a woman was ironing over by the rusty coal stove. The interior was like the exterior, poor and ugly, and I probably should not have registered it upon my memory at all if my eye had not been caught by a violin hanging up near the door—an old and exceedingly handsome violin. There was something so strange about this beautifully polished instrument in such an isolated place that I could not resist asking a small boy who had crept a little nearer than the others to watch the chaffeur.

"Who plays the violin?"

"Mother," replied the child briefly, his eyes fastened upon the recalcitrant bolt.

As we drove away my mind kept reverting to that squalid house—that exquisite instrument. Did the woman find time from her ironing to tuck the satiny wood under her chin and caress the smooth sides with her work-worn fingers? Did she play with unsuspected plaintiveness and appeal? Or did she merely know enough to draw the bow in some crude jig across the strings? How did she come by such a valuable violin? Had she ever had lessons? Had she ever dreamed dreams before the narrow walls of this obscure house had hemmed her in?

As we rolled along the curving mountain road my thoughts persistently returned to these questionings. And a scene that I had almost forgotten came back to me.

It was many years ago and I was tramping with a guide along just such a mountain road and we struck just such another mountain house; perhaps a little larger, but quite as poor and lonely as this one. One lean cow chewed at the sparse grass in the side yard; there was no other sign of life. And then as I happened to glance back, there on a narrow side porch, perched upon a standard, one of the most brilliant macaws I have ever seen. He must have been full

three feet long, with a sweeping tail of scarlet with head and wings of green and yellow and iridescent blue. The most fantastic creature—for all the world like the bizarre cover of a magazine, or the final sophisticated touch to some grand salon or luxurious studio—there he sat on the old gray porch and winked one wicked eye as we passed.

"What a superb bird," I exclaimed involuntarily. "Do you think they would sell him?"

My guide shook his head.

"They've had that bird for twenty-five years and refused more than one city man's offer for him," he told me laconically.

Where the gorgeously-plumaged creature had come from: why he was so tenaciously cherished in that stunted household I should never know. A flash of romance from a past unrevealed. And today the sight of the violin recalled that magnificent exotic bird perching, year after year, upon that solitary porch, sarcastically eyeing the lean cow and the unpainted barn.

## The Moat and Towers of Chillon Castle

HAD Goethe visited the Castle of Chillon on Lac Lemman before he penned his famous aphorism, "Architecture is frozen music," he might possibly have written, "Architecture is frozen history," for Chillon's importance dates from the Roman era of the fourth century. Lord Byron's poem to "The Prisoner of Chillon" has given it literary value and has ensnared it in romance.

What the visitor sees today is principally the work of the thirteenth and later centuries, although rough traces mark the foundations of the eleventh century walls. The archaeologist alone has knowledge of an earlier period. It has only been since 1897 that the Swiss have taken any definite steps to preserve their most loved castle, but, as far back as Jean Jacques Rousseau's history was respected, this Genevese was the first writer to reveal its more intimate history to the world. It was in 1816 that Byron concluded his story of Bonivard, who was chained for four years in the dungeon of Chillon, Alexandre Dumas, Edgar Quinet, Shelley and others have left their names among the innumerable "graffiti" on the pillars and walls. Victor Hugo, in letter XXXIV of "Le Rhin," written in 1839, has devoted several pages to the Castle.

Chillon occupies a straggling reef of rock lying close to the north shore. The hills rise so steeply to the north that the Castle commands the great road that leads over the St. Bernard to Italy. Chillon was built to guard this road and from it taxes were levied on goods passing across the border. Its history has been divided into four periods: the primitive, including the Roman era; the Savoyard, which commenced under Pierre de Savoy in the thirteenth century and continued under "chateaux" until the Bernese captured the Castle in 1536; the Bernese, when their bailiffs, bearing the title of Captain of Chillon, replaced the former chateaux; and, the Vaudois, or present, era, which opened when the patriots of Vevey and Montreux took the Castle in 1798. From 1836 it was transformed into an arsenal and was also used for the detention of political prisoners.

Today most of the Americans, English and Dutch go up the lake from Geneva on a paddle-wheel steamer which zig-zags from one side of the lake to the other until it reaches Terrier, a stone's throw from the Castle. As the boat leaves the "City of Refuge," as the Genevese love to call their town, Calvin's cathedral of St. Pierre lifts its sentinel spire over the dull brown roofs. Southward the low hills of the Salève bend down to let the massive profile of Mont Blanc become visible. Northward the Jura mountains form a solid rampart.

Nyon, on the north bank, is the first stopping place. Here a castle with five turrets is the most distinctive feature of the old town. Down to the water's edge run the dull tile roofs broken occasionally by fragments of balconies heavily garlanded with geraniums. As the boat pushes away from the dock the turquoise of the lake is splintered into showers of diamonds. Behind Yvoire on the other side of the lake the country meanders placidly back to the foothills. Yvoire is a sleepy village with only one building of prominence, an ancient and solid looking castle. Evian-les-Bains is reached and gladly left behind again, for it looks uncomfortably crowded with "fashionable" hotels.

The steam train crosses the lake again and stops at Onclay, the port for Lausanne, where Byron finished his poem of the Prisoner of Chillon. From Lausanne eastward the hills drop fairly precipitously into the water and the fields are laid over with a lattice of stone walls. Roads run horizontally over the fields and through the walls, stopping every now and then at a village nestled in a hollow or crested on a slope. Looking southward the turbulent white peaks of the Dent du Midi and those of Grammont, the Pic de Blanchard and Mt. Cesar blemish chunks out of the blue sky and hem in the eastern end of the lake, except where they break down to let the river Rhône pass through to empty into Lemman.

The boat touches at Vevey, with its cathedral and open square on the water front, passes the thirteenth century Tour de Pelez, situated on a promontory among tall poplars, and stops at Montreux for a moment before dropping the Chillon pilgrims at Terrier. From there it is only a few moments' walk to the Castle.

Bonivard was imprisoned because of his enthusiasm for the Reformation and Byron has written:

"Chillon! thy prison is a holy place,  
And thy sad floor and altar—  
'twas trod . . .  
By Bonivard! . . . may none those marks efface!  
For they appeal from tyranny to God."

The Castle is entered by a bridge over the natural moat. Small wooden wheels in the wall still remain to speak of the drawbridge days of the



The Natural Moat of Chillon Castle, With Towers Slit for Archers During the Thirteenth Century and Altered in the Fifteenth Century for Firearms

fifteenth century. Over the entrance is a tower constructed prior to the thirteenth century. Within, a courtyard opens, with sheds along the eastern side, once filled with cows and horses. A narrow stairway leads down into the vaults and dungeons which housed the provender and prisoners. A small postern opened directly on to the lake itself, being originally built with a view to its being used as a means of escape in case of an emergency.

Then comes the vaulted dungeon "dim with a dull imprisoned ray," to whose fifth pillar Bonivard was chained. Incorrectly Bonivard stated in his own writings that his cell was beneath the surface of the water, and Byron took poetical license and placed it similarly in the poem. Actually it is several feet above the lake and the long slits in the stone walls allow some light to enter.

On the second floor is the Hall of the Bailiff-Governor, dating from the Savoy period. The hand-carved posts are relics of the thirteenth century, while the enormous fireplace was constructed two centuries later. Living rooms, kitchens, bedrooms and a Hall of Justice are also on the same floor. This last was a reception chamber and has black marble columns for supports of the seasoned beams. On the walls the arms of the Bernese bailiffs were painted while they occupied the Castle from 1536 to 1793. Nearby is the "camera domini," or bedroom, of the Counts of Savoy, built under direction of Pierre II in the thirteenth century. Elaborate woodland scenes have been painted on the walls. A leopard and a camel and a bear are plainly distinguishable.

From the third floor rise the upper walls and separate towers and roofs with red tiles mellowed by age. The half-sealed loopholes, the cornices of the walls, the lancet windows, the quaint chimneys, the curious curvilinear wall, the odd rectangular windows, the battlements and rough-walled galleries are each monuments to some epoch, to some hero, or to some incident in history which has since become dear to the Swiss.

## From the Atlantic Souvenir

(1826)

I broke the charm that held me long.  
The dear, dear witchery of song:  
I said the poet's idle lore  
Should waste my prime of years no more.

For poetry, though heavenly born,  
Consorts with poverty and scorn.

I broke the charm, nor deemed it power  
Could fetter me another hour:  
Ah, thoughtless! how could I forget,  
Its causes were around me yet:  
For whoso'er I looked, the while,  
Was nature's everlasting smile.

Still came, and lingered on my sight  
Of flowers and streams the bloom and light.  
The story of the stars and sun,  
And these and poetry are one:

They, ere the world had fixed me long,  
Recalled me to the love of song.  
—William Cullen Bryant.

## Das Suchen nach einem Heilmittel

Geschrieben für The Christian Science Monitor

VON der Zeit an, wo die Menschheit unter Krankheitsanfällen zu leiden begann, hat man alle möglichen Quellen nach Heilmitteln untersucht, die das sogenannte menschliche Gemüt nur finden konnte. Trotz aller der Intelligenz und Geschicklichkeit, mit der das menschliche Denken die Lösung dieses Problems erstrebt hat, ist doch das Suchen nach materiellen Heilmitteln ohne nennenswerten Erfolg geblieben, wie die Forscher selbst bezeugen. Ja diese geben ohne weiteres zu, dass für verhältnismässig wenig Uebel, die der menschlichen Erfahrung anzugehören scheinen, materielle Heilmittel gefunden worden sind. Die Materialisten von heute behaupten selber, dass die augenscheinliche Besserung im allgemeinen Gesundheitszustand eher auf vorbeugende Massnahmen als auf die Entdeckung bestimmter Heilmittel zurückzuführen ist. Nach all den Jahren des Versuchs und aufrichtigen Forschens seitens unzähliger Arbeiter, die gewissenhaft bestrebt sind, das menschliche Elend durch materielle Heilmittel zu lindern, liest man in der Presse nicht ohne Erstaunen, dass im Kongress der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika ein Gesetz beantragt worden ist, das die Belohnung von einer Million Dollar für die Entdeckung eines sicheren Heilmittels für fünf sogenannte unheilbare Krankheiten, wozu Krebs und Tuberkulose gezählt werden, vorsieht. Man ist so überzeugt von der Tatsache, dass für diese Krankheiten trotz all des Aufwandes an Zeit und Geld noch kein materielles Heilmittel gefunden worden ist, dass man jetzt beabsichtigt, als eine Anregung zur Förderung der Forschung eine grosse Summe Geldes anzubieten.

Muss es nun angesichts des Mangels an materiellen Heilmitteln für diese und andere sogenannte unheilbare Krankheiten nicht auffallen, dass den nicht etwa vereinzelt sondern zahlreichen und positiven Beweisen von der Heilung dieser Uebel durch geistige Mittel nicht mehr Glauben geschenkt wird? Man denkt unwillkürlich an Abrahams Worte im Gleichnis vom reichen Mann und armen Lazarus im Lukas-Evangelium: "Hören sie Mose und die Propheten nicht, so werden sie auch nicht glauben, wenn jemand von den Toten aufsteht." Der Beweis von der Heilung von Krankheiten aller Art durch rein geistige Mittel ist so überzeugend, dass man die fortgesetzte Nicht-Anerkennung der Tatsache nur schwer versteht. Ein Grund, warum geistiges Heilen, wie es die Christliche Wissenschaft betätigt, nicht anerkannt wird, ist der, dass

man nicht weiss, dass die Ursache von Krankheiten in bewusster oder unbewusster geistiger falschen Annahmen liegt. Eine allgemeine Anerkennung dieser Tatsache würde den Weg zu geistiger Heilung erleichtern. Die Zerstörung der falschen Annahmen, die die Ursache der menschlichen Leiden sind, ist durchaus praktisch, und man kann wohl sagen, eine alltägliche Erfahrung. Sie kommt dadurch zustande, dass man das göttliche Gemüt auf das sogenannte menschliche Gemüt einwirken lässt.

Wenn auch der Glaube allgemein ist, dass das sogenannte menschliche Gemüt einen schädlichen Einfluss auf den Körper ausübt, ja sogar Krankheiten erzeugen kann, so glaubt man doch nicht so allgemein an Heilung durch das Gemüt. Obschon die mentale Heilung beansprucht, grosse Fortschritte gemacht zu haben, besonders was die Heilung von Krankheiten betrifft, die ihren Ursprung im Gemüt haben, so will man doch nicht zugeben, dass alle Krankheiten desselben Ursprungs sind, also eine mentale Ursache haben,—d. h. insoweit als der Irrtum überhaupt eine Ursache hat; denn es darf nicht übersehen werden, dass in der wahren Schöpfung, dem Reich Gottes, Gott die einzige Ursache ist. Alle wahre Ursächlichkeit ist geistig und gut, und nur die falsche Auffassung vom Weltall, wozu die Annahme von Körperlichkeit und von einer materiellen Umgebung und Erfahrung gehört, scheint die mentale Ursächlichkeit nicht zu kennen. Von dem wissenschaftlichen Heilmittel schreibt Mrs. Eddy auf Seite 423 von "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift": "Der Christliche Wissenschaftler, der wissenschaftlich versteht, dass alles Geist ist, fängt mit der mentalen Ursächlichkeit, mit der Wahrheit des Seins, an, den Irrtum zu zerstören. Dieses Milderungsmittel ist ein altertümliches Heilmittel, das jeden Teil des menschlichen Organismus erreicht."

Man begegnet ganz allgemein der Auffassung, dass die Christliche Wissenschaft gewisse Arten von Krankheiten zu heilen imstande ist, hauptsächlich sogenannte nervöse Leiden, bei denen der Betreffende im Grunde genommen gar nichts fehlen soll. Nun aber sind überzeugende Beweise von der Heilung der schwersten wie auch geringfügiger Krankheiten vorhanden, und jede von ihnen beweist die Macht Gottes und Seine Wirksamkeit genau so gut wie alle anderen. Wenn man daran festhält, dass die mentale Ursache von Krankheit, wie die Christliche Wissenschaft es lehrt, Unwissenheit, Furcht oder Sünde ist,

## Seeking a Remedy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SINCE mankind first suffered from the belief of sickness, remedies have been sought from every promising source which the so-called human mind has been able to explore. But with all the intelligence and skill that human thought could bring to bear upon the problem, the search for material remedies has been carried on with—it might be asserted—small success, even from the testimony of the searchers themselves; for they frankly admit that material cures have been found for but comparatively few of the ills encompassing human experience. The materialists themselves are today claiming that the apparent general improvement in health conditions has been due to preventive measures rather than to the discovery of cures. After all the years of experimentation and honest search by a host of workers, earnestly striving with material means to alleviate human distress, it would appear to come as a surprise to read in the press that a bill has been introduced into the American Congress providing for the payment of a million dollars for the discovery of a sure cure for five so-called incurable diseases, including cancer and tuberculosis. So certain is it that, notwithstanding all the expenditure of time and money in research, no material cure has been found for these, that it is now proposed to offer a vast sum as a stimulus to further research.

In view of the situation regarding the lack of cure, by material remedies, of these diseases and others deemed equally incurable, is it not remarkable that so little credence is given to the numerous and positive proofs of the healing of these maladies, not rarely but many times, through spiritual means? One may well repeat the words of Abraham in the parable of Dives and Lazarus, as related in the gospel of Luke: "If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded, though one rose from the dead;" for, surely, the evidence of the healing of diseases in great variety by purely spiritual means is so conclusive that it is difficult to understand the continued failure to admit the facts. One reason for the denial of spiritual healing, as practiced in Christian Science, is the failure to recognize that the cause of disease lies in false beliefs held consciously or unconsciously. If this were generally recognized, the step to spiritual healing would be an easier one. The destruction of erroneous beliefs, which are the procuring causes of human ills, is altogether practical and, it may be said, a common experience, through bringing to bear the action of the divine Mind on the so-called human mind.

While the belief is quite general that the so-called human mind exerts a harmful influence on the body, even causing disease, there is not so general an acceptance of mental cure. Although mental therapy claims to have gone a long way in the healing of certain types of ills, especially those that are held to have a mental cause, there is an unwillingness to accept a mental cause for all,—that is, so far as error has a cause; for it must not be overlooked that in the true creation, God's kingdom, He is the only cause. All true causation

so erkennt man klar, dass mit der Überwindung und Zerstörung dieser falschen Annahmen Heilung eintreten muss. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in ihrer überzeugenden Art auf Seite 410 von Wissenschaft und Gesundheit: "Je schwieriger der materielle Zustand zu sein scheint, der durch Geist überwinden werden soll, desto stärker sollte unser Glaube, desto reiner unsere Liebe sein."

Ein Glaube, der die göttliche Macht und Bereitwilligkeit zu heilen auch nicht im geringsten anzweifelt, und eine Denkweise, die so rein ist, dass sie für die heilende Wahrheit zum guten Kanal wird,—sie kennen keinen Misserfolg. Und es kann ohne Übertreibung gesagt werden, dass die durch christlich-wissenschaftlichen Bestand erzielten Heilungen verhältnismässig sehr zahlreich sind. Ausserdem bedeutet die christlich-wissenschaftliche Heilung für den Empfänger dieser Wohltat eine mentale und geistige Erneuerung, er gewinnt gleichzeitig ein besseres Verständnis und einen klareren Begriff von der Wahrheit über Gott, den Menschen und das Weltall. Das Problem des Daseins ist selbst durch das gründlichste Erforschen der Materialität nicht gelöst worden. Ebensovienig wird wahre Heilung je durch materielle Heilmittel zustande kommen. Aber wenn wir unsere Augen und unsere Herzen zu Gott erheben, dann ist für die ganze Menschheit der Weg offen zum Reichthum Seines Segens, der auch die Heilung aller Krankheiten in sich schliesst, denen sich die Menschen unterworfen glauben.

## Falling Stars

And now I know  
Where are those stars  
That slip like jewels  
Between the night's  
Most jealous fingers.  
Where the marsh had hidden them—  
In a silver pocket  
Of her grey-green gown!  
—Frances Dickinson Pind.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, U. S. A.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$5.00; three months, \$2.50; one month, 75c. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents).

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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Cost of remailing copies of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is as follows:

	North	Other
Up to 16 pages	..... 1 cent	2 cents
" 24 "	..... 2 cents	3 "
" 32 "	..... 3 "	4 "

Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

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WASHINGTON: 211-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.  
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London, Ambler House, Norfolk St., Strand

Published by

THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Sole publishers of  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,  
DER HEILIGER DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,  
LE HERAUD DE LA CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

Printed in U. S. A.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1922

## EDITORIALS

IN THE course of its orderly travels through space, this planet of ours—considered from the material point of view of the creature who calls himself the "lord of creation"—has gone through three great successive ages. When man chipped a rough stone into a form resembling an ax or an arrow-head, he made an epochal step forward. When he discovered the mystery of bronze-making, he took a still wider stride ahead. He recorded his most decisive advance when he discovered a way to fashion iron ore into implements of war and of peace. The Stone, Bronze, and Iron ages are three outstanding milestones on the road of the race toward progress.

### The Age of Peace

There is yet to come the greatest of all the "ages"—an age that will constitute the most imperishable milestone yet built on the road to progress. That is the Age of Peace. The preceding "ages" in the life of man are noted for the advance he has made from more primitive to more effective and more destructive methods of waging war, of depopulating large areas, of subjecting unwilling peoples to alien or domestic servitude. All the preceding ages, ages of progress withal, are also ages of conquest, of the development of the fighting instinct in man—that fighting instinct which has been manifested so widely in its destructive aspects. Underneath this instinct, however, is the highly useful and beneficent desire to brave danger, to overcome obstacles, to achieve results, to conquer opposing strength. It was only the direction in which this praiseworthy impulse of human nature has been applied that has made all the previous ages of progress also indubitably a long-continued "Age of War."

The question to which mankind is now increasingly applying its mental and moral resources is the problem of ending the "Age of War," of applying the instincts of rivalry, of courage, of achievement that have produced that age of destruction to constructive instead of destructive processes, to processes that will add to instead of annihilate the fruits of industry, of enterprise, of self-denial and of research into the phenomena of nature. It is only a question whether the constructive impulse in man can be made to overcome the destructive, which various philosophers of various nationalities have given assurance is an ineradicable substratum of man. But is it?

The mental prepossession that has made the past one long-continued age of war is indicated strikingly by the universally accepted practice of applying the qualifying adjective "Great" to conquerors—that is to say, to men who have exceeded their fellows in the arts of war, which are also arts of destruction. No nation applies the adjective "Great" to any of its leaders of thought or of natural science—that is to say, of achievement. What the race needs is a corrected mental perspective, an eradication of its mental astigmatism. When the race begins to pay instinctively to its pioneers of spiritual, mental, and material progress the tribute of achievement suggested by the word "Great," it will have taken a vast stride forward into the new age—the crowning period of the development of the race, the period dreamed of, prophesied, and aimed at by minds in advance of their time since remote antiquity. Such is the mental process, such the reversal of ideas, the rejection of traditions, and the correction of mental and spiritual vision that will create the moral atmosphere that will make possible the Age of Peace.

A MEMORANDUM recently received by the International Labor Office of the League of Nations in Geneva from the Siamese Foreign Minister furnishes an illuminating sidelight on Labor conditions in that section of south-eastern Asia. It appears that Siam had been included by the International Labor Office in a list of nations whose governments were requested to join in legislation protecting their laboring people, and especially their women and children. A communication to this effect was, therefore, forwarded to King Rama VI of Siam, asking him to co-operate with the League Office in this direction. King Rama, on receipt of the request, gave orders to his Ministry of Justice to examine the recommendations and draw up a reply. This reply is the memorandum in question, and if at all trustworthy, is a most interesting document when read in the light of the Labor turmoil of the western world.

The note says that, while the King appreciates the interest shown by the League in his nearly 10,000,000 subjects, the latter really do not need any special labor laws, because they are, as a general thing, contented, peaceful, and busy, thanks largely to the fact that there is no such thing known in his kingdom as unemployment. Perhaps there is a touch of sarcasm in the suggestion incorporated in the note a little further on that "to one accustomed to the unrest of workmen in western countries" it is very difficult to realize that workmen in Siam are not in a state of discontent, but are satisfied with the conditions of employment, hours of labor, etc. And this assertion is amplified so naturally by the statement that there are in Siam neither labor unions nor organizations of workpeople—a state of affairs which, the League Office is assured, results in co-operation rather than struggle between employer and worker.

Without in the least criticizing the action of the League Labor Office in sending its request to the King of Siam, it would seem the course of wisdom carefully to consider what might be the possible resultants of imposing western ideals on a people not fitted to receive them, before making any attempt to change their mode of living. The letter in question says elsewhere there are no strikes or lockouts among the Siamese, and adds

that these favorable conditions form one of the great sources of the happiness of the country. If the picture of industry in Siam, as pictured in this official memorandum, is in any way accurate, it is difficult not fully to subscribe to a concluding sentiment, namely, that a government should go slowly in the introduction of proposals which have no basis in the aspirations of the people, and which consequently might serve to upset their habits and customs without advantage to anyone.

MANKIND'S deferred hope always has been to be relieved from taxation. No matter how heavily or how lightly the burden may bear, it is never easy to carry. Those who can pay resent the imposition of taxes, which they believe should be paid, if at all, by others. Those who can ill afford to pay complain of inequalities and injustice. So it is not at all strange, in these times, in the United States as elsewhere, when the earnest and laudable effort is to devise and make effective some sane method of readjusting the economic machinery of great industrial nations, that those who claim the title and standing of statesmen and economists should be active and insistent in their efforts to propose plausible and acceptable means of relief.

Former Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, who is seeking election as the Republican nominee to succeed Senator Harry S. New, and who is to sound his party's keynote in the Ohio campaign, seems to have convinced himself that something closely resembling the Smoot sales-tax plan is just about the proper economic panacea to be applied generally in his country today. Just what line of deduction or reasoning Mr. Beveridge has pursued does not appear. Senator Smoot did not succeed in impressing the wisdom of his plan upon many of his fellow-workers, either in the Senate Finance Committee or in the Senate itself, although it must be admitted that he arrayed a mass of convincing testimony and argument in support of his proposal. Now it would seem that the election of Mr. Beveridge, if that results, will increase the Smoot minority by at least one vote.

The reference to Senator Smoot's arguments as being convincing is by no means made lightly. There are many logical and persuasive citations in the brief made by the proponents of the sales tax, but there are indications that the force of the argument presented has been overcome by a more widespread and vehement protest against the plan. The people of the United States perhaps have not yet been made to realize the fundamental difference between what may be called a cumulative sales tax and what Senator Smoot and Mr. Beveridge denominate a non-cumulative sales tax. But there is a vast difference, as should at once be apparent to those who give thought to the matter. It has been objected, when sales tax measures have been discussed, that the fixed levy on all specified sales would, as commodities passed from hand to hand, so increase the cost to the ultimate consumer, the last buyer in the long line from manufacturer to user, that unavoidable hardship would result.

Now a way out of this difficulty, this multiplication of levies and the attendant inequality, is sought in the proposal to levy what really is a manufacturer's tax, to be paid but once, and this at the source. Senator Smoot has indicated that this should be a 3 per cent ad valorem tax, which, theoretically, should be absorbed by the manufacturer or producer, but in fact would be added by him to the price of his goods.

Such a tax, with the levy fixed at the rate proposed, would, of course, only supplement the present revenue budget. But as an auxiliary tax, designed to relieve the present burden where it bears heaviest and where it hinders investment in essential producing industries by the exaction of income and profits taxes, it may have something to recommend it. But why call it a "sales tax"? It would be in fact only a tax on production and should be so regarded.

THE Negro race has furnished two widely different pictures of its own mind which are full of suggestion for the white man. One of these pictures is drawn in a book written by a French-speaking native African Negro, Maran, and distinguished by intellectual France by the award of the DeGoncourt prize. It is a picture of primitive, violent, resentful and irreconcilable savagery. In its brutal frankness it is unfit for general circulation in its original form, and even in the more restrained English translation is offensive. It took courage of a certain kind to make intellectual France recognize with its highest approval this product of the Negro mind. For it is a bitter arraignment of the white race, and especially of the French administrators.

The other picture will be unveiled in the Boston Public Library next month, when an exhibit of the products of Negro culture and intellectual achievement will be opened as an introduction to the establishment of a room devoted to the political, intellectual and artistic achievements of the Negro race. Among the exhibits will be such participation as that of Henry O. Tanner, the American Negro whose works are to be found in the Luxembourg, in Paris; the Dumas, father and son; Alexander Pushkin, the great Russian author, also Paul Laurence Dunbar, and that remarkable portrayer of the mentality of his race, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, whose masterpieces were rejected in the O. Henry memorial competition because the committee lacked the courage shown by intellectual France in crowning the work of René Maran.

The suggestion pressed upon the attention of the white man by these two pictures of the Negro mind is impressive in its import. By sympathetic contact with the white man, Tanner, the Dumas, father and son, Pushkin, and Dunbar have demonstrated beyond peradventure that they possess unlimited capacity for culture, which the white man has heretofore but too readily arrogated to

### A Non-Cumulative Sales Tax

himself. Mercilessly exploited by the white man, as shown in Maran's book, the Negro clings to his savagery. We have heard much of the "white man's burden." How is the white man bearing that burden?

PERHAPS it is somewhat unfortunate that the issue of personality has been injected into the election campaign in Ohio in an effort to influence voters in their decision on the referendum, involving the enforcement amendment proposed to the State Constitution. The enforcement issue, if raised at all, is vastly more important, from whatever standpoint it may be judged, than any question affecting the fitness of an individual for a particular office. But it is not easy to discover just why it is necessary, in Ohio or elsewhere, to submit to a popular vote, or to a vote of the Legislature, the question whether or not the State, or the people of a State, shall observe or refuse to observe a fundamental law, regularly adopted and approved by the states and by Congress. Ohio's participation in the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment was regular and timely, and it is presumed that such action is irrevocable, by whatever means it may be attempted to abrogate or nullify it.

But the specious plea is being advanced in Ohio, as elsewhere, that the amendment was adopted without an opportunity being given to the people to express their approval or disapproval of it. Those who persist in voicing this claim seem to lose sight of the important fact that no provision has ever been made in the United States for the submission, by referendum or otherwise, of proposed constitutional amendments to the electors of the several states. The law now under attack by the bootleggers, rum-runners and dethroned brewery kings took the prescribed course, and its enactment and ratification place it beyond the pale of nullification, except by the application of the same processes which were provided for its adoption, to wit, the submission of an abrogating amendment by Congress and the ratification thereof by three-fourths of the states.

Thus it matters not at all what the result of the so-called referendum or plebiscite in Ohio may be, so far as the validity of the Eighteenth Amendment is concerned. The argument being used in Ohio, as in Massachusetts, in Illinois, in Wisconsin, and Indiana, as well as in Michigan, California, and Texas, where efforts of one kind or another are being made to have it appear that the law should be modified or repealed because it is not being enforced, is that the people, once given an opportunity, will signify their disapproval of the law itself. There is nothing to justify this claim. The people of Ohio and Michigan have already indorsed federal prohibition. With the issue clearly defined, it is safe to assume that the voters of these two states will, as often as necessary, ratify their former action.

But contrary action would signify little or nothing. The law has been established by the validating decisions of the highest court, and it would be vain to intimate the possibility that even an overwhelming popular disapproval of it would have any effect. The threats and boasts of the nullificationists are made only in an effort to convince the voters that the law is a dead letter, because ways have been found to violate it. No more specious claim could possibly be made. If the law were not effective in a large measure there would not be the present nation-wide effort to weaken it.

IT is a time-honored theory, tested sufficiently by actual and patient practice, that one who would know another well must visit him in his home. If this rule applies to persons, it unquestionably applies to countries, localities, and neighborhoods. All who have traveled even a little have realized what it means to gain an intimate knowledge of a place or to journey by rail or auto through some hitherto unvisited section. The "personal touch" is everything—worth more than the study of volumes and the scanning of even the most representative photographs and views.

How strongly is the truth of all this emphasized by a short vacation-time tour of the mountains and valleys of New England in the yellowing autumn days! As September wanes and the cool nights silently impress their distinctive monograms on birch and maple and oak and poplar, there is spread out a picture more wonderful and more beautiful than one who has not seen it can imagine. To portray upon canvas anything approaching a replica of the scene would require the work of thousands of artists and artisans and the vain search for colors and shades to match the unmatched tones so prodigally displayed by a master hand almost in a moment. In the valleys and on the hillsides one sees them first—these marvelous blendings in a riot of reds and greens and yellows and browns that it might be thought impossible to harmonize—and as the journey northward continues they become truly magnificent in the foothills and in the mountains.

There are rugged places in these sections where Monadnock, Mt. Washington and some of the slightly lesser peaks rear their great bulks and their pinnacles skyward. Even the complacent if skeptical traveler who had thought he had already seen the show places of his own continent is quick to accord to New Hampshire, for instance, a place on the route which all "see-America-first" tourists should plan to travel. There are those things there also which inspire better thoughts and a clearer understanding. The sordid and troublesome things seem as remote as they actually are unreal. It is reassuring and pleasant to feel one's self so close to those beauties which one is convinced must reflect, throughout the years and the seasons, the higher measure of that perfection which mankind seeks.

### The Ohio Referendum

### Autumn in New England

## Editorial Notes

A LETTER written by George B. Compton, a former major in the American overseas forces, to President Harding, praising him for his stand on the bonus bill, clarifies several points upon which the ordinary public is ignorant. It reads in part:

Few people realize, I believe, that at no time during the last two and one-half years have those controlling the policies of the various organizations of veterans even attempted to ascertain the popular sentiment of their memberships on the question of "demanding" bonuses for the able-bodied as distinguished from "accepting" such bonuses if freely and voluntarily offered.

Mr. Compton says further:

You have put to shame the political profiteer, both in Congress and among the veterans themselves, for attempting to victimize the ex-service man, to his own ultimate detriment as well as to the detriment of his fellow-citizens.

There is little doubt that, as the years go by, the realization will be borne in on more and more individuals that the President's course was the only right one to take on this extremely important issue.

WHEN Peter Munch, of Denmark, rather unexpectedly advanced the proposition before the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva that obligatory military service be abolished throughout the world, he spoke with the voice of the future. It surely cannot be many years before the world will look back at the unrestrained efforts of the nations to maintain large armaments as difficult indeed to understand. In the early days of the world's history the very lack of civilization carried with it the impossibility of wholesale slaughter, such as the wars of today involve. In every department of life advances have been made almost beyond the power of the imagination, and in war also—but not unfortunately in the direction which might have been expected. An advance commensurate with the advance in the arts of peace would be the elimination of war, and the abolition of obligatory military service would constitute an excellent first step in that direction.

IT seems peculiarly fitting that M. Louis Blériot, who attained fame in 1909 by making the first flight across the English Channel, should be the one to announce a competition open to aviators who will attempt a similar crossing in a glider. In his conditions, M. Blériot does not demand that the contestants shall fly in a motorless plane, but stipulates that the prize shall be awarded to the aviator who, making the trip in a sailplane equipped with a light motor, uses the smallest amount of petrol. In this connection it is noteworthy to recall that when M. Blériot made his own memorable flight the airplane in which he made it weighed considerably less than 500 pounds and was equipped with only a 20-horsepower motor. Moreover, he used under five liters of petrol. If M. Blériot were to enter his own competition and duplicate his 1909 performance in the old machine, he might win the prize himself.

THE landing of the ship St. Andrew—sometimes called the second Mayflower—at Philadelphia on Sept. 24, 1734, was an important event in the early life of the American colonists. Today it has been largely forgotten. Its one hundred and eighty-eighth anniversary was, however, celebrated the other day in West Point, Pa., and thereby was recalled a notable feature of that incident. The St. Andrew brought some followers of one Casper von Schwenkfeld, a nobleman of Silesia, who had founded a religious sect a number of years before. The Schwenkfelders, however, finding that nothing but persecution was their lot in Europe, sought and found refuge in the New World. Thus once more it was exemplified that America is indeed the land of religious liberty.

AFTER the tragedy of Smyrna is completed an official statement issues from the French Foreign Office "confirming" the news from Constantinople that the French High Commissioner and the commander of the French forces in Near East waters had satisfied themselves that there was nothing to justify the holding of the Turks responsible for the burning of this city. Presumably it is hoped that the "official" character of this announcement will make for its acceptance by the world, but fortunately for the truth too much is already known about the Turkish mentality.

OPENING of elementary schools for adults in Warsaw serves as tangible evidence that the campaign Poland has been planning for some time to wage against illiteracy has begun in earnest. Three-year courses are being given, and classes are held five evenings a week, from 7 to 9:30. It is the intention of the Government that students who have completed the courses satisfactorily shall receive state certificates of equal value to the certificates awarded to those who have completed the seventh grade of the regular state elementary schools.

PASSAGE by both houses of the Dutch Parliament of bills prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age in any industry might well serve as an object lesson to some sections of the United States. These measures also ratified the recommendations of international Labor conferences against the employment of women or young persons at night.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE says that the average serious book is just a good paragraph idea expressed in 200,000 words. Maybe, but no one has any business to criticize the making of books until he has tried, successfully to tell in one paragraph what is demanding 200,000 words for its proper expression.

ACCORDING to the Omaha Bee, a credit manager of one of the largest Omaha department stores recently announced, as the result of a broad and far-reaching experience, that more than 99 per cent of the people are honest. This pretty well does away with the old-time notion of the total depravity of man.